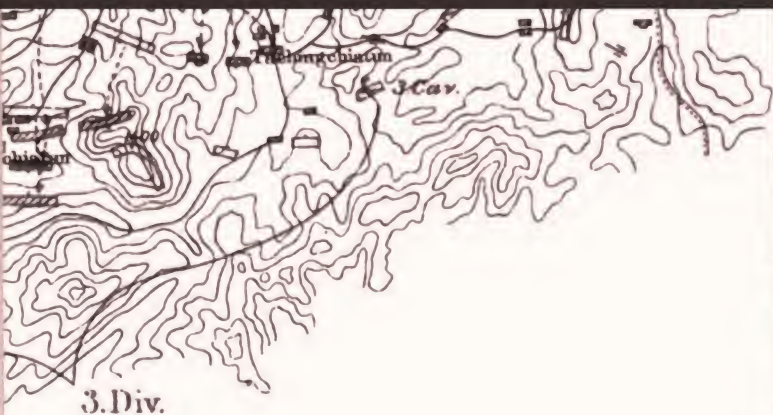




BATTLE of TELISSU

June 14th-15th 1904

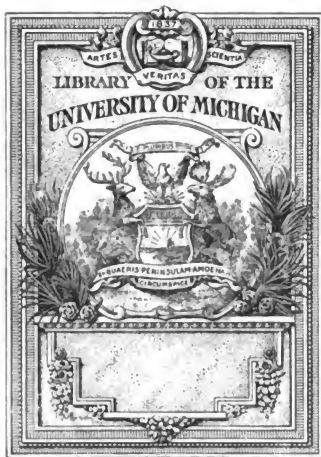
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EPITOME OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

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EPITOME OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

LANDING OF THE FIRST JAPANESE ARMY.

The rupture of diplomatic relations by Japan on February 6, 1904, was coincident with the dispatch of the first expedition to the theater of operations. On this date Vice-Admiral Togo left Sasebo with a fleet of 7 battle ships, 18 cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers and one of torpedo boats, conveying the transports *Tairen*, *Otaru*, and *Heijo*, carrying troops belonging to the Twelfth Division.

The squadron rendezvoused off Mokpo (southern Korea) on the next day, and from that point Togo sent Rear-Admiral Uryu, with 4 cruisers and a torpedo-boat flotilla, to convoy the transports to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, and sailed for Port Arthur with the remainder of the fleet.

Admiral Uryu arrived at Chemulpo on February 8, and all the troops were safely landed. On the next day Uryu engaged the Russian cruiser *Varyag* and gunboat *Koriets* which had been lying in Chemulpo Harbor, and which, after an engagement of about one hour, returned to the harbor, where they were destroyed by their commanders the same evening. On the night of February 8 Togo sent a torpedo-boat flotilla against the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and succeeded in inflicting such damage that the Japanese evidently concluded they could continue the transportation of troops to the theater of war.

By February 15, 12 transports, carrying about 3,000 horses and 14,000 troops, were loaded at Nagasaki and sailed to reinforce the troops landed at Chemulpo.

The First Japanese Army, of which the force landed at Chemulpo on February 8 was the advance guard, was commanded by General Kuroki, with General Fujii as chief of staff. It consisted of the Second, Twelfth, and Imperial

Guards Divisions,^a commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant-Generals Nishi, Inouye, and Hasegawa. The two brigades of the Second Division were commanded by Major-Generals Matsunaga and Okasaki; of the Twelfth, by Kigoshi and Sasaki; of the Guards, by Asada and Watanabe. At the crossing of the Yalu the artillery included also twenty 12 cm. howitzers.

Primarily the Japanese intended to land the First Army at Sun Chong on the bay of the same name, in the extreme southeast of Korea, about halfway between Masampo and Mokpo, and march thence to Seoul, and preparations were in progress with that end in view. Their success at Port Arthur and Chemulpo, however, allowed the use of Chemulpo and practically advanced their campaign one month.

The main portion of the command landed at Chemulpo on February 8, proceeded to Seoul, the capital of Korea, moving principally by rail, and reinforced the Japanese garrison of 250 men stationed there. This not only gave the Japanese a great political advantage in Korea, but was the beginning of General Kuroki's advance by the main highway leading to the Yalu.

The landing of troops and supplies was pushed at Chemulpo, but the harbor is not favorable for rapid work. For example, the Fourteenth Regiment arrived on February 18 and its landing was not completed until the 21st.

On February 14 two companies were sent, one to Fusan and one to Gensan, the latter by marching from Seoul. One company of the Fourteenth Regiment was sent by steamer to Waichu, whence it marched to Phyangyang, arriving February 20. The northern advance of General Kuroki may be said to begin with the movement of the latter company. The advance by land began with the divisional cavalry and Fourteenth Regiment under Major-General Sasaki on February 22.

^a Each Japanese division contained normally four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, one of artillery, and the various detachments of technical troops, making a total of about 14,000 effectives and 6,000 noneffectives. The regiment of cavalry, that of artillery, and the battalion of engineer troops have the same numerical designation as the division of which they form a part.

On March 5 Major-General Yamani, of the Japanese engineers, arrived with several officers and 300 engineer troops, for the purpose of constructing the Seoul-Wiju Railway.

A Japanese detachment of 6 squadrons and 1 battalion landed at Chinampo on March 13 and marched to Anju.

The Twelfth Division started north from Phyangyang on March 21, the head of the Guards Division, two battalions, with General Kuroki, arriving from Chinampo, where it had landed, about noon of that day. They were followed by the remainder of the division under Lieutenant-General Hasegawa.

On March 29 the entire Second Division had completed its landing at Chinampo, thus raising the force moving northward to about 45,000 men. The Guards and Second Division had begun embarking at Ujina, the port of Hiroshima, on March 8.

The occupation of Phyangyang allowed troops and supplies to be landed at Chinampo, about 40 miles distant by a road free from difficult grades. This was a saving of 120 miles over the route previously used via Seoul. Profiting by high tides, supplies were towed up the river in sampans and landed at Mankundai, only 7 miles from Phyangyang. Chinampo had the further advantage of a direct road to Anju, saving from 10 to 15 per cent of the distance via Phyangyang.

Speaking of the manner of advance an eyewitness says:

The advance movement of the Japanese troops resembles the coaling of a ship by small baskets at Nagasaki; rarely does a larger unit than a battalion move at one time.

Moving north from Phyangyang to Anju the Twelfth Division moved on the Syunchyen road; the Guards, on the Syunan road; the Second Division, along the seashore.

A company of Japanese infantry, from the Guards Division, with some cavalry, came into conflict with a body of about 600 Russian cavalry south of Chengju, March 28. Four Japanese, including an officer, were killed and 12 wounded. The detachment occupied Chengju the same day.

The skirmish began at 11.50 a. m., near the south gate of the town where the Japanese cavalry was fired upon. They then rode around to the north gate while the infantry attacked the south gate.

The Russians, from the First Chita Regiment, commanded by Colonel Pavlov, withdrew toward Wiju. This regiment and the First Verkhne-Udiinsk formed the Cossack brigade, commanded by Major-General Mishchenko, which reconnoitered the Japanese approach.

On April 4 the Japanese advance guard reached and occupied Wiju, the opposing cavalry having crossed to the right bank of the Yalu on the preceding day.

On April 10 and 12 small detachments of Russians attempted to cross the Yalu below Wiju, but failed in both cases after sharp skirmishes.

In the meantime Kuroki concentrated his army at and near Anju and, on April 7, moved on Wiju, leaving small infantry garrisons at Chinampo and Phyangyang. Supplies were landed from the sea at the mouth of the Chyongehyen River, Usiho, and on the Chiulsan Peninsula, thus materially relieving the demands upon the single road over which the army was moving.

Major-General Sasaki, with a covering detachment of 3 battalions, 1 squadron, 2 mountain batteries, and accompanying service troops, was held at Phyangyang until the rear of the army left Anju. The detachment then marched on Chongsung, where it arrived about the same date as the main body arrived at Wiju, April 20.

The twenty 12 cm. howitzers landed at Ihoaphu about April 10 and reached Wiju on the 26th.

The occupation of Wiju again brought relief to the line of communications back through Anju, Phyangyang to Chinampo. It allowed troops and supplies to be landed in the estuary of the Yalu, as at Yongampo.

This shortening of the line of communications was of incalculable benefit, for, across a large river not fordable below Suikouchen (8 miles above Wiju), a not inconsiderable force faced the First Japanese Army.

This Russian force, called the Eastern Detachment, based on Liaoyang, with secondary base at Fenghuangcheng, consisted at first of 8 battalions, 32 sotnias, and 38 guns. On April 22 Lieutenant-General Zasulich arrived and took command of the reenforced Eastern Detachment, which then contained about 25,000 effectives, and was reorganized as follows: The main body consisted of the Ninth, Tenth, Elev-

enth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fourth East Siberian Rifle Regiments, the First, Second, and Third Batteries of the Third East Siberian Artillery Brigade, the Second and Third Batteries of the Sixth East Siberian Artillery Brigade, and 1 machine gun company (18 battalions, 40 guns, and 8 machine guns), and held the right banks of the Ai and Yalu rivers in the region opposite Wiju.

The left flank detachment consisted of the Argunsk and the Ussuri Cossack regiments and 1 mountain battery (12 sotnias and 8 guns) under command of Colonel Trukhin, and covered the left flank and the road leading to Kuantien and Saimachi.

The right flank detachment consisted of Major-General Mishchenko's Cossack brigade reenforced by the Twenty-first East Siberian Rifle Regiment, the First Battery of the Sixth East Siberian Artillery Brigade, and 1 Transbaikalian horse battery (3 battalions, 12 sotnias, and 14 guns), and was charged with reconnoitering the coast from the mouth of the Yalu to Takushan.

THE BATTLE AT YALU RIVER.

(Plate I.)

On the morning of April 26 one battalion of the Guards, crossing by pontoon ferry, drove the Russian outpost from and occupied the island of Kyurito.

On the same morning work was begun on a bridge across the first branch of the river near Wiju. The work was interrupted by the Russian artillery from Conical Hill and a point farther south. The bridge, 237 meters long, and constructed of piles, junks, and other local material, was finally completed on the 27th. On the 27th a bridge was constructed at "a," opposite the southern wall of Wiju. It also was of improvised material, and about 80 meters long.

On the 26th also a small bridge, 30 meters long, was constructed at "b;" the small bridge just above "b" was constructed on the 28th. On the night of the 27th the two small bridges at "c," 108 and 113 meters long, were constructed.

In the meantime a Japanese river flotilla of 2 torpedo boats, 2 gunboats, and 4 armed launches came up the Yalu on April 25, was fired upon by the Russians, and retired to

Yongampo. On the 26th it returned with a large number of junks loaded with bridge material and made a demonstration against Antung. The Japanese claim this demonstration caused the Russians to send their reserves to Tientzu, thus materially weakening their forces facing the intended crossing.

It is to be noted that the main road from the Yalu to Fenghuangcheng starts from Antung and passes through Tientzu. The roads from Chiuliencheng and from Chingkou join at Hamatan and reach the Antung-Fenghuangcheng road at a point about 2 miles north of Tientzu.

On the night of April 28 the Twelfth Division, except one battalion, 1 squadron, and 1 mountain battery, left at Chongsung, concentrated near Suikouchen, and began building a bridge the next morning. A regiment of infantry began crossing by pontoons about noon of the 29th, but was met by the fire of 2 companies, 3 sotnias, and 2 mountain guns from Colonel Trukhin's force. One battalion, however, succeeded in crossing, and covered the bridge building and the further crossing. The bridge, 265 meters long, was completed at 3 a. m. on the 30th, and the main body of the Twelfth Division crossed and moved to the west against Hushan.

In the meantime the Russian detachment which had resisted the crossing at Suikouchen fell back, the sotnias going to Hsiulun, about 30 miles north of Wiju, where they were joined the same day by the remainder of Colonel Trukhin's command, which had marched there by order of Lieutenant-General Zasulich to cover the road leading to Kuantien.

On April 29, under cover of the fire of the battery near Potiehtun, a Russian detachment crossed the Ai River near that village and drove a battalion, some cavalry, and some mountain guns from the Guards, which had occupied the Litzuyen Valley and Tiger Hill on the preceding day, back to Kyurito Island. The Russian detachment was then checked by the fire of the Guards artillery from near Wiju.

At 9 a. m., on April 30, two battalions of the Guards artillery and the twenty 12 cm. howitzers began firing on the Russian trenches at Conical Hill. The Russian battery there replied until 11 a. m. and then ceased firing. The

remaining battalion of the Guards artillery took up a position on Kyurito Island, and the advance guard of the Twelfth Division attacked and forced back across the Ai River the Russian detachment at Litzuyen. By noon the main body of the Twelfth Division was in position about 2 miles east of and facing the Ai River.

A battalion of the Guards occupied Tiger Hill and the construction of the bridges at P, Q, and R (237, 310, and 90 meters long, respectively) was begun. The bridges were ready for use about 8 p. m.

At daybreak of May 1 the Twelfth Division was close to and facing the Ai River, its artillery being near Litzuyen, its right near Shalankou; a detachment was moving from Shalankou toward the Chingkou ford (this detachment took no part in the battle proper, not crossing the Ai until the Russians at Chingkou ford had been driven away). The Second Division was southwest of Tiger Hill. The Guards Division occupied a line from Tiger Hill north to Litzuyen, having followed the Second Division to Tiger Hill from its point of concentration. The reserve, 2 regiments of infantry, less 1 battalion each, and 2 of cavalry, was on Kyurito Island.

The Russian troops holding the right bank of the Ai River were commanded by Major-General Kashtalinski, and were distributed as follows:

At and near Chiuliencheng were the Twelfth Regiment, 1 battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, the Second Battery of the Third Brigade, and the machine-gun company.

At and near Potiehtun were 2 battalions of the Twenty-second Regiment and 6 guns of the Third Battery of the Sixth Brigade.

At Chingkou were one battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment and 2 guns of the Third Battery of the Sixth Brigade.

The remainder of the troops commanded by General Zasulich was distributed as follows:

At and near Antung were the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments and the Second Battery of the Sixth Brigade.

At Tientzu, as general reserve, were the Ninth Regiment, two battalions of the Eleventh Regiment and the Third Battery of the Third Artillery Brigade.

The right flank detachment, under Major-General Mishchenko, was guarding the coast from the mouth of the Yalu to Takushan.

The main body of the left flank detachment, under Colonel Trukhin, was at Hsiulun, guarding the road to Kuantien, with lesser detachments from the mouth of the Anping River, just above Suikouchen, to a point about 30 miles farther upstream.

At 5.20 a. m., on May 1, the Japanese opened fire on the right flank of the Chiuliencheng position from the 12 cm. howitzers. A little later the artillery of the Second Division, from west of Wiju, and that of the Twelfth Division, from near Litzuven, opened fire. At 7 a. m. the 6 Russian guns northeast of Makou began firing on the Guards artillery.

At 7.30 a. m. the Japanese infantry moved forward. As it approached and was fording the Ai River it came under the fire of the Russian infantry and machine guns, and suffered considerable loss. The Russian artillery had ceased firing. The Twelfth Division made the more rapid progress in the series of attacks delivered from the base of the hills on the right bank of the Ai River, and the two battalions of the Russian Twenty-second Regiment holding the Potiehtun position were the first to give way. Their withdrawal was disorderly, the greater portion going toward Chingkou and thus exposing the left flank of the Chiuliencheng position. The battery took up a second position at "V," but having no infantry support and having lost heavily in men and horses, the 6 guns were abandoned to the Japanese. Shortly before noon Major-General Kigoshi's brigade, the right of Twelfth Division, drove back the battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment holding the Chingkou ford, and followed the retreating Russians toward Laofankou. At the same time the Japanese infantry resumed the assault on the left flank of the Chiuliencheng position, being aided by the artillery on Chukoutai Island. The troops holding the Chiuliencheng position then withdrew to the position at "Y" under cover of the fire of the machine gun company and that of the Second Battery of the Sixth Brigade, which had arrived from near Antung. The Japanese reserve arrived at Conical Hill, the Second Division was directed on Antung,

the Guards and reserve continued moving toward the Russian position at "Y" and toward Hamatan.

Hearing of the retreat of the battalion from Chingkouford and the renewal of the Japanese advance near Chiuliencheng, Lieutenant-General Zasulich decided about noon to retreat to Fenghuangcheng. Two battalions of the Eleventh Regiment and the Third Battery of the Third Brigade were sent from the reserve to a position, designated by Major-General Kashtalinski, to the east of Hamatan. The two battalions took up positions facing east and north, but, finding the ground of such nature as to render artillery fire impracticable, Major-General Kashtalinski ordered the battery to withdraw.

By 1.45 p. m. the Japanese had pressed the Twelfth Regiment, the battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, and the machine-gun company back on the position at Hamatan. The Third Battery of the Third Brigade, which was endeavoring to carry out the order to withdraw, came under a cross fire at close range and was compelled to cease its withdrawal and take up a position. The machine-gun company took up a position and for a time held the Japanese back from this battery. In doing this the machine-gun company lost all of its horses and about half of its personnel. The Second Battery of the Sixth Brigade, which had aided in covering the withdrawal from the Chiuliencheng position, found its loss in horses so great as to prevent withdrawal of the guns from the position at "Y".

The Twelfth Regiment withdrew through the Hamatan position, which the Eleventh Regiment continued to hold for two hours more, thus facilitating the withdrawal of the Russians from the vicinity of Antung. In the meantime Major-General Kigoshi's brigade, moving from Chingkou, had a severe skirmish south of Laofankou, and 2 guns took up a position at "Z." The left of the Twelfth Division had moved from the Potiehtun position toward Hamatan.

At 4 p. m. the remnants of the Eleventh Regiment began to withdraw toward Fenghuangcheng, being assisted in cutting their way through by the fire of a battalion of the Tenth Regiment, sent from the reserve to hill 522 northwest of Hamatan.

The Japanese reported a loss of 5 officers and 218 men killed and 33 officers and 780 men wounded, and the capture of 22 field guns, 19 artillery ammunition wagons, 1,417 shells, 8 machine guns, 8 machine-gun wagons, 37,300 machine-gun cartridges, 1,021 rifles, 51 small-arms ammunition wagons, 353,005 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 63 horses, various minor articles, including some taken at Fenghuangcheng, and 18 officers and 613 men as prisoners.

Lieutenant-General Zasulich reported a loss on April 30 and May 1 of 70 officers and 2,324 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Major-General Kashtalinski was among the wounded.

Another Russian report gives 28 officers and 564 men killed, 38 officers and 1,081 men wounded, and 6 officers and 679 men missing.

The Russians retreated on Fenghuangcheng and were followed by the Japanese First Army. On May 6 there were cavalry skirmishes northeast of Fenghuangcheng, which was that day occupied by a detachment of Japanese infantry. This advance was accompanied by extensive reconnaissance, Kuantien being occupied by a Japanese detachment on May 5, while on the 11th occurred a skirmish with a force from the Chita Regiment of Mishchenko's brigade, withdrawing westward.

On May 10 a detachment of Cossacks attacked Anju, having come down the Chosan-Anju road, but, after a skirmish lasting the greater part of the day and until the morning of the 11th, the attacking force was driven off by reinforcements arriving from Kasan. Had this attack been made just prior to General Kuroki's crossing of the Yalu and more vigorously pushed, it would undoubtedly have caused the Japanese commander considerable apprehension or even have delayed the crossing; but, as it turned out, the Japanese army had crossed the river and was no longer tied to its line of communications back through Anju, since reinforcements and supplies were now landed near the mouth of the Yalu.

An advance beyond Fenghuangcheng was not undertaken until other troops had landed and could move in cooperation with the First Army.

LANDING OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY.

On May 5, 1904, the Second Japanese Army, commanded by General Oku and consisting of the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions and the First Artillery Brigade, began landing troops of the Third Division a short distance south of Pitsewo. On the 6th the First Division also began landing. On the 7th the place of disembarkation was shifted to a point about 7 miles southwest of Pitsewo. The landing was practically completed on the 13th. Lieutenant-Generals Fushimi, Oshimi, and Ogawa commanded the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions, respectively; Major-General Uchiyama, the artillery brigade.

This force had been in readiness for some time, the First Division having left Tokyo about March 19, and with the Third Division and First Artillery Brigade was ready for embarkation from Hiroshima on April 18. The Fourth Division began embarking at Osaka on April 22. The transports containing the Second Army concentrated at Chinampo, where they remained until the after First Army had crossed the Yalu.

To protect the landing and the large fleet of transports carrying the Second Army, Admiral Togo, in the early morning of May 3 made his third attempt to block Port Arthur, sending in eight vessels to be sunk in the channel for that purpose.

Two detachments were sent out from the Second Army on the 5th, one to Pitsewo, to cut the telegraph line running to Pulantien; the other, across the isthmus, to cut the railway and telegraph line at Pulantien (Port Adams), near the opposite coast. Both detachments succeeded. The Pulantien detachment arrived on the 6th, cut the railway and telegraph, and returned to rendezvous on the 7th. The cutting of the railway seems to have been confined to the destruction of a bridge.

On the afternoon of the 7th another detachment was sent out with the object of breaking the railway between Pulantien and Sanchilipu. On the 8th it cut the telegraph and railway near Lungkou, about 4 miles north of Sanchilipu, after a skirmish.

To gather information of the landing and guard the southern portion of the railway between Wafangtien and Chinchou,

there was sent to Wafangtien the Second Brigade of the Ninth East Siberian Rifles Division, the Second Transbaikalian Cossack Battery, and a squadron of cavalry, under command of Major-General Zikov.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spiridonov, with a platoon of the Fourth Trans-Amur Railway Battalion, repaired the railway bridge that had been destroyed on the 7th at Pulantien. This allowed a train load of ammunition to be taken to Port Arthur on May 10.

On May 12 another Japanese detachment cut the railway between Pulantien and Wafangtien, permanently suspending railway communication with Port Arthur.

On the 15th the greater part of the infantry of the Fourth Division and the Thirteenth Regiment of the Artillery Brigade moved to a position astride the railway and about midway between Pulantien and Chinchou. The First Division occupied a position astride the Pitzewo-Chinchou road and about 8 miles from Chinchou. The Third Division and army reserve occupied a position facing north on the hills south and east of Pulantien.

On the 16th there was a skirmish at Shisanlitai, north of Chinchou, where the troops of the Japanese First Division attacked a Russian force of 3 battalions and 8 guns. The Japanese drove the Russians back, losing 9 officers and 162 men killed and wounded, and the Fourth and First Divisions occupied Kiuhichuang and hills to the north of Chengchiatun. The Russian force retreated on Chinchou, reporting the Japanese force at and near Sanchilipu to consist of 2 divisions and 6 batteries; the Japanese concluded that the Russian force in the vicinity of Chinchou and Nanshan, and commanded by Lieutenant-General Fock, consisted of the whole of the Seventh East Siberian Rifle Division and a portion of the Fourth East Siberian Rifle Division, subsequently placing the Russian force between 9,000 and 10,000 men. In this engagement the Russians lost 10 officers and 150 men killed and wounded.

On the 16th Rear-Admiral (the younger) Togo made a demonstration on the west coast of the peninsula, in the neighborhood of Kaiping, firing on some Russian troops near the coast. On the 17th he entered Chinchou Bay and fired on railway bridges and a military train.

On May 19 the Fifth Japanese Division began its disembarkation, which was completed on the 22d. The First Cavalry Brigade and the Eleventh Division arrived and disembarked shortly after the Fifth Division.

BATTLE OF NANSHAN.

(Plate II.)

On May 23 the Fourth, First, and Third Divisions, in the order named from right to left, concentrated in rear of the line Kiulichuang, Chengchiatun, Chaitzuo (southeast of Chengchiatun), and spent the remainder of that day and all the next in reconnoitering the Russian position.

On the 25th the Russians observed the Japanese forces for six hours from a balloon. The Japanese artillery fired at the balloon, but were unable to hit it, giving as a reason that the sky was overcast and the color of the balloon blended with that of the clouds.

On the 25th the Japanese advanced to Lungwangmiao, Sanlichuang, Chengchiatun, Wangchiatun, and that night small parties attacked Chinchou, which fell into their hands about 5.20 a. m. on the 26th. The attack was continued on the 26th, and, after a desperate struggle, Nanshan was occupied about 7 p. m., the Russians retiring toward Port Arthur.^a

Four Japanese vessels, the *Tsukushi*, *Heiyen*, *Akagi*, and *Chokai*, accompanied by a torpedo-boat flotilla, took part in the battle from Chinchou Bay, firing on the western portion of the Russian position, especially the heights of Suchiatun and later those of Nankuanling, the *Akagi* and *Chokai* being engaged throughout the day. The Russian gunboat *Bober* bombarded the Japanese left flank from Talienwan Bay on the 26th.

^a Japanese forces at Nanshan.

Division.	Infantry regiments.	Cavalry regiments.	Artillery regiments.
1st.....	1st, 15th, 24, 3d.....	1st.....	1st.
3d.....	6th, 33d, 18th (34th).....	3d.....	3d.
4th.....	8th, 37th, 9th, 38th.....	4th.....	4th.
1st Artillery Brigade.....			13th, 14th, 15th.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry, 2 squadrons and 1 artillery battalion of the Third Division, and 1 battalion and 2 squadrons of the Fourth Division were with the Fifth Division holding the line from Pulantien to the Tasha River. The companies of the Fifth Engineer Battalion were present at Nanshan.

Combatant strength, 38,740; total strength, 53,740.

The engagement of the 25th was mainly an artillery duel. The 26th also opened with an artillery duel at about 5.30 a. m. At 6 a. m. the infantry of the Fourth Division advanced west of Chinchou, the extreme right wading through the waters of the bay, reaching a line west of Liuchia-tien about 8.30 a. m. Then the infantry of the First Division moved forward and prolonged this line east through Liuchia-tien and then southeast. About 7.50 a. m. the infantry of the Third Division began moving forward and prolonged the line of the First Division, its own left resting near Liuchiakou. The Japanese artillery, which had obtained the mastery over the Russian artillery after firing about one hour, also advanced nearer to Nanshan. Two Russian field batteries retired to an elevation east of Nankuanling, from which they maintained a persistent fire on the Third Division. In addition the Russians strengthened their right, and, with the aid of the gunboat *Bober*, inflicted great loss on the left of the Third Division.

From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., notwithstanding the Russian artillery at Nanshan proper had ceased firing, repeated attacks of the Japanese infantry were repulsed by the Russian infantry and machine-gun fire, and with the exception of small attacking parties the Japanese line remained practically stationary at about 500 yards from the Russian trenches. About 6 p. m. the Fourth Division began moving forward, assisted by its artillery and the fire of the vessels in Chinchou Bay. The Seventh Brigade advanced its extreme right so far as to practically turn the position. The Russians then began their withdrawal. The Fourth Division then reached the Russian position about 7.10 p. m. and was closely followed by the First and Third Divisions.

Not only was the Fourth Division aided by the fire of the vessels, but it was confronted by the weakest portion of the Russian position. The greater portion of the defensive works faced the east, northeast, and north.

General Oku reported casualties as follows: Officers, 21 killed and 100 wounded; noncommissioned officers, 5 killed and 12 wounded; privates, 713 killed and 5,343 wounded—a total of 739 killed and 5,455 wounded.

General Stoessel reported a loss of about 30 officers and 800 soldiers killed and wounded.

General Oku reported the capture of about 68 cannon, 10 machine guns, an electric battery, 3 searchlights with dynamo, 50 mines, a quantity of rifles and ammunition; also that his army buried the bodies of 10 officers and 664 men of the Russians at Nanshan.

On the 27th the Japanese occupied Nankuanling. On the same day a detachment occupied Liushutun (the terminus of the Talienwan branch railway), securing 4 guns, some ammunition, and 45 freight cars. The Russians on the same day evacuated Dalny, which was occupied by the Japanese on May 30.

On this latter day an engagement occurred at Lichiatun, 22 miles north of Pulantien, between the First Cavalry Brigade under Major-General Simonov. On the 3d of June there was another skirmish near Chinchiatun, and again on the 4th, south of Telissu at Chienshiatun. These skirmishes were between reconnaissance parties of the Japanese Fifth Division and its attached troops, holding the Pulantien-Tasha River line, on one hand, and the advance guard of General Stackelberg on the other, the latter having begun concentrating his troops from Yingkou and Kaiping to aid the Port Arthur garrison, the advance guard of 2 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry and 8 guns arriving at Mauchialing, Telissu, and Wafangtien between May 28 and 31. The Japanese First Cavalry Brigade retired before this advance guard, arriving near Pitsewo June 6.

General Stackelberg had under his command the First and Ninth East Siberian Rifle Divisions with their accompanying First and Ninth East Siberian Artillery Brigades (First Siberian Corps), the Second Brigade (Glasko) of the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division with its accompanying half of the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade, the Ninth (Tobolsk) Siberian Infantry Regiment (from the Third Siberian Division), one brigade of the Siberian Cossack Division, the Ussuri Mounted Brigade (2 sotnias of Frontier Guards and the Primorski Dragoon Regiment), a Frontier Guard battery, the Second Trans-Baikal Cossack Battery, and the East Siberian Sapper Battalion; a total of 36 battalions, 20 sotnias and squadrons, and 98 guns, with a possible strength of 42,000 foot and 3,000 mounted men.

BATTLE OF TELISSU OR WAFANGKOU.

(Plate III.)

On June 6 the troops already landed and still landing near Pitsewo were divided into two armies. The First Division, reenforced by the Ninth and Eleventh Divisions, became the Third Army, and later moved on and besieged Port Arthur. General Oku, with the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions, the First Cavalry Brigade, and First Artillery Brigade, started north on June 13 from near Pulantien, the Third Division and artillery brigade (less one regiment) moving along the Tasha River, the Fifth Division along the railway line, the Fourth Division and Fourteenth Regiment (artillery brigade) along the Wuchiatun-Ssuchuankou-Tahoya road leading toward Fuchou, and the cavalry brigade along the Pitsewo-Hsiung-yocheng road. The Sixth Division began landing at Pitsewo on June 13, and a portion arrived near Telissu during the battle, thus bringing the Japanese total to about 50,000 men and 180 guns.

The Third Division came into contact with the Russian advance guard, which had retired from Wafangtien, on the afternoon of June 14 and drove it back. The Russian guns northeast of Lungwangmiao then opened a fire that was replied to by the Third, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Japanese artillery regiments for about two hours. The first line of the Japanese Third Division, after some skirmishing, reached a line through heights 987, 962, the one northeast of and next to 962, and 1400. The advance guard of the Fifth Division took part in this engagement, advancing until its right rested on height 700 and its left on the Fuchou River.

General Oku ordered the Third Division to hold the line of its advance guard. The Fifth Division during the night was sent to occupy the hills west of Tayankou with orders to attack at dawn. The Fourth Division was at Nachialing; the troops of the Sixth Division that arrived were held in reserve. The First Cavalry Brigade was at the crossing of the Tasha River on the Pitsewo road.

To meet the Japanese advance, General Stackelberg had placed the Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Rifle Regiments and 2 batteries on the heights north of Tafangshan, the Fourth and Third, in order named, 2 field batteries and 1 mountain

battery to the east of the railroad; the Thirty-fourth, the Thirty-fifth, and 2 batteries in reserve between Telissu and the station; the brigade of the Thirty-fifth Division about 1 mile east of the station. When the Russian advance guard was driven back on the 14th, the First and Second Rifle Regiments prolonged the main Russian line to the east, the cavalry of the advance guard, under Major-General Simonov, retired to and took position at Lungkou.

Early in the morning of June 15, leaving the Fourth Regiment to hold about 2 miles of the line east of the railway, the First, Second, and Third Regiments moved forward against the Japanese left. The brigade of the Thirty-fifth Division, under Major-General Glasko, was to move by way of Chingchiatun and make a flank attack in conjunction with this attack of the First Division, but, from not starting at a sufficiently early hour and from taking the wrong road either through inadvertence or the misinterpretation of an order, did not arrive on this part of the field until 11 a. m.

In the meantime the Japanese Fifth Division attacked the heights of Tafangshan and, at 6 a. m., the advance of the Fourth Division, from Nachialing, began forming for an attack on Lungkou. By 10 a. m. the Nineteenth Brigade, Fourth Division, had driven the Russian cavalry to north of Lungkou and was in position with its right connecting with the left of the Fifth Division near Wangchiatun, while the remainder of the division had taken position, facing north, south of Kaochiatun. About 10.30 a. m. General Stackelberg sent the two reserve regiments, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, to attack the Japanese at Lungkou. The attack of the Japanese Fifth Division, aided by the fire of the artillery brigade and by the Nineteenth Brigade on the heights west of Wangchiatun, had progressed so far that the Russians began to withdraw from the heights of Tafangshan about 11 a. m.

By this time the attack of the Russian left had approached close to the Japanese right, and was now prolonged by the arrival of Major-General Glasko's brigade. The Japanese right was, however, after having a portion driven back to the height south of Sungchiatun, reinforced by troops from the general reserve, thus relieving the condition of the Third Division. The Japanese Third Cavalry Regiment, dismounted, was on the right of the Third Division and the

First Cavalry Brigade, also dismounted, attacked the extreme Russian left, but made little progress. The fight on this part of the field continued, the Japanese being again reinforced from the general reserve, until the order to retreat reached the Russian forces, about 3 p. m., although the Fourth Rifle Regiment, the right flank of which was exposed by the Russian withdrawal from the heights of Tafangshan, had given way before the attack of troops from the Third and Fifth Divisions, about 2 p. m. The Russian guns on the heights of Lungwangmiao had ceased firing about noon and were abandoned when this retreat occurred. During this period a Russian battalion made an attack on the height south of Sungchiatun and reached the Japanese line. Desperate hand to hand fighting resulted, in which the Russian battalion was practically annihilated after the remnants had continued the struggle until nearly dark.

The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Rifle Regiments were unable to recapture Lungkou, but had succeeded in holding back the Japanese advance on that part of the field, and inflicted severe loss on the Nineteenth Brigade. The main body of the Fourth Division moved from Kaochiatun, drove the Russian cavalry still farther north and sent two companies and a battery to the heights east of Lungchiatun (about 8 miles northwest of Telissu), from where they were able to fire upon and severely injure a detachment of Russian cavalry retiring by the Lungkiao River road.

The retreat of the Russians was covered by the Tobolsk Regiment, which arrived at Telissu station by rail while the battle was in progress.

The Russians reported a loss of 18 officers killed, 85 wounded, and 10 missing, 459 men killed, 2,155 wounded, and 754 missing.

General Oku reported a loss of 7 officers and 210 men killed, and 43 officers and 903 men wounded. He reported also the capture of 300 prisoners, including 6 officers, a regimental flag, 16 field guns, 46 ammunition wagons, 953 rifles, 37,233 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 1,121 rounds of artillery ammunition, 232 sappers and miners' tools, 1,110 barrels of cement, and other weapons, utensils, etc.

By June 21 Stackelberg had reached Kaiping (Pl. IV), with his rear guard at Senucheng, about 18 miles farther

south, and in contact with the Japanese advance guard, which on that day occupied Hsiungyocheng.

General Oku began now to reconnoiter to the east with the intention of establishing communication with the Japanese Fourth Army, which had begun landing at Takushan on May 19 and had reconnoitered north toward the First Army in the vicinity of Fenghuangcheng and northwest toward Kaiping.

On July 6 a portion of Oku's army attacked and drove back a regiment of Russian infantry on a mountain ridge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Ssufangtai and a second ridge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the same place. At the same time the main force of the Japanese army pushed northward, the opposing cavalry falling back to line of the Erhtao River through Kinchiakou and Hsiaolanchi, the Japanese left wing occupying the heights of Tsuchiatun.

Continuing the advance on July 7 the Japanese army by noon had reached a line extending from Tatzukou to the heights east of Tawanghaisai, the Russian rear guard slowly retiring northward, delaying the advance. The main Russian force was north of the Kaiping River, its artillery being posted on the heights north of Kaiping and those to the west of Hsitai, its right wing resting on the heights of Haishansai, and a detachment of the left wing as far to the east as Huahungkou.

On July 9 the Japanese cannonaded the Russians, who, about 8 a. m., withdrew their artillery to the heights of Shimen and Haishansai, the Japanese occupying the heights of Tapingtun, Tsaichiatun, and Tungshuangtingshan. About noon the Japanese attacked and carried the second Russian position, the artillery of the latter retiring to the heights of Hungchichang, Yaolingtzu, and Shinfotzu and covering the retreat. The Russian forces from Hungchichang and Yaolingtzu concentrated near Tapingchuang on the 10th and subsequently retired to Tashihchiaio, the junction of the Port Arthur-Liaoyang Railway with that running to Yingkou.

The Japanese casualties in the neighborhood of Kaiping on July 6 to 9 were 24 killed and 129 wounded; Major-General Koizuma, Major Iwasaki, Lieutenants Iwayama, Morita, and Taniguchi being among the wounded.

The Russian loss was light, not exceeding 200. The

engagement was practically an artillery fight on both sides, General Stackelberg being unable to make a determined stand at Kaiping without imperiling his line of communications, which was threatened by the Takushan army.

The occupation of Kaiping and the country immediately to the north placed General Oku's army on the edge of the Liao Valley, opened the way to Yingkou and Newchwang, and facilitated his further advance to the north by allowing supplies to be received from the sea, thus shortening his line of communications.

OPERATIONS ON THE KUANTUNG PENINSULA.

(Plate V.)

On May 27, the day following the battle of Nanshan, a portion of Major-General Nakamura's (Second) Brigade, First Division,^a occupied Nankuanling, while the main force of the Second Army remained in the villages near Nanshan. The Russians burned the station of Sanshilipu and retired westward.

On the same day a detachment of Nakamura's brigade occupied Liushutun, capturing 4 guns with a quantity of ammunition for the same, 5 box and 40 open freight cars.

On May 29 and 30 General Nogi's army continued to advance westward, and on the latter day occupied a line extending from Antzushan to Taitzushan, the Russians occupying a line through Shuangtaikou and Antzuling.

On May 30 the Japanese occupied Dalny, which had been evacuated by the Russians, capturing about 300 open and 120 box cars, 50 lighters, 2,000 tons of coal and 20,000 railway ties. All the smaller railway bridges in the neighborhood had been destroyed as had also a portion of the larger pier, while three small vessels were found sunk near the entrance and the bay liberally sown with mines. The docks and smaller pier were uninjured.

^a The First Division was now being reenforced by the Eleventh Division, which began to land at Pitsewo on May 24, and was later reenforced by the Ninth Division which landed at Dalny about June 15; also by the Seventh Division, the First and Fourth Kobi Brigades, the Second Brigade of field artillery, 7 battalions of siege artillery, a naval brigade and an engineer and artillery park; the whole forming the Third Army under General Nogi with Major-General Idichi as Chief of Staff.

The occupation of Dalny was of great benefit to the Japanese, as it gave them an excellent harbor which, with Liu-shutun, served as a base for the Third and Second Armies. There were at Dalny over 100 barracks, storehouses, etc., remaining in good condition. The removal of the mines that had been laid by the Russians cost the Japanese considerable time and labor. By the aid of a pilot who had been in the Russian service a fairway was found on June 6, up to which time 41 mines had been discovered and destroyed.

The Russians, holding Shuangtaikou and Fenshuiling in force, advanced their outposts to within 1,000 yards of the Japanese outposts and began to fortify the northeastern foot of the hill east of Shihshankou and the line of heights running north and south through Antzuling from Chengerhshan to east of Poshan.

On June 13 the Fifth and Twenty-eighth East Siberian Rifle Regiments made a vigorous reconnoissance from Chakou and Chuchuantzukou, that did not cease until dark.

On June 14 the *Novik* and two gunboats bombarded the Japanese left flank for about forty minutes from off Heishih-chiao. The *Novik* and 10 destroyers had issued from Port Arthur that morning and driven off the Third Destroyer Flotilla, Commander Tsuchiya, which had been bombarding the Russian right in the vicinity of Hsiaopingtao.

On June 18 a Russian flotilla appeared in the vicinity of Hsiaopingtao and began firing at the Japanese left flank, but was driven off by a Japanese squadron after an engagement of about thirty minutes.

On June 26 the Eleventh Division and the left of the First Division moved forward to occupy higher ground from which the Russians could observe Dalny, and which, if captured, would allow the Japanese to overlook the Russian positions.

The detachment of the First Division attacked and occupied the heights west and south of Pantao.

The Eleventh Division attacked in three detachments; the right moving on the heights east of Lannichiao, the center on the heights called Kensan, or Sword Hill, by the Japanese, the left on Shuangtingshan.

The main resistance to this advance was at Kensan, held by one battalion with a number of machine and quick-firing guns, which was captured by the Forty-third Regiment only after a

stubborn fight lasting until about 5 p. m. The Japanese captured two 6 cm. quick-firing guns and some 200 shells.

As a result of the advance, the Japanese first line extended from Antzushan through the heights about 1 kilometer west of Pantao, Kensan, and Shuangtingshan.

By June 30 the Russians extended their defensive works in the neighborhood of Antzuling from the southern extremity of the heights to the summit of Kabutosan, and had constructed works on the heights north and south of Wangchiatun. They also continued to strengthen the works at Shuangtaikou, where one or more searchlights had been installed.

On July 3 the Russians began a series of attacks that extended through three days. Shortly after noon two companies attacked in the direction of Kensan. About 4.30 p. m. these companies were reenforced and made an attack on Kensan, but were repulsed. About 5.20 p. m. 4 guns took up a position west of Tashihtun and covered the withdrawal of the infantry. About 8.30 p. m. a battalion attacked from the direction of Taposhan, but was repulsed by a counter attack. The Russian force in this vicinity consisted of about 2 battalions, 12 field and 2 machine guns.

A small force of infantry also advanced toward Laotaoshan at 6 a. m., and began skirmishing with the Japanese outposts, driving the latter back between 1 and 2 p. m. About 3.50 p. m. a small force began to advance along the valley north of Laotaoshan, but came under the fire of a Japanese battery and retired. About 6.30 p. m. a battalion deployed south of Laotaoshan and opened fire. A few minutes later 4 guns took up a position north of Laotaoshan and opened a telling fire on the left of that portion of the Japanese position. The Japanese artillery replied and the firing continued until after dark.

On July 4, at 5 a. m., a small force of Russian infantry drove back the Japanese patrols in and north of Wuchia-yingtzu. About 9 a. m. another force opened fire from a hill about 2,000 meters south of Chakou, while yet another force on a hill north of that village opened fire on the Japanese positions west of Pantao; this fire continuing during the day. South of these detachments was another Russian detachment throwing up trenches, about 1,500 meters southeast and east of Nanchakou.

Between 1 and 2 a. m. a small force of Russians made an attack on Kensan. At 6 a. m. the attack was renewed on Kensan and the heights about 3,000 meters to the southeast, the attacking force being increased to about 1 battalion of infantry, assisted by the fire of a battery in the valley west of Wangchiatun. By 7 a. m. the attacking force, increased to about 3 battalions, had approached to within 800 meters. Several unsuccessful attempts to assault were made between that time and noon, at which time the attacking force had increased to 7 battalions, while 2 more battalions were attacking Kensan from the west. At 3.50 p. m. the Russian artillery increased its fire and the infantry again took up the assault with a force of about 10 battalions. So strong was the assault that the general reserve was sent forward and placed under the orders of the commander of the left wing (Eleventh Division), while 3 batteries of heavy guns, just arrived, were pushed forward to Pantao and two others to Huangnichuangtashantun. The heavy naval guns also participated in the fight on this part of the field, which continued during the night.

In the meantime heavy fighting had been going on still farther south. At 6 a. m. the Japanese artillery opened fire on the Russian positions on the north crest of Laotaoshan, to which the Russians, after attempting to reply with artillery fire, replied by advancing the infantry from these positions in an attack on the Japanese line. At 11.30 a. m. the Japanese were compelled to send their reserves into the firing line. At 5 p. m. the Russian artillery on Laotaoshan again opened fire, which was joined in by a Russian vessel off Hsiaopingtao.

On the morning of July 5 the Russians made a couple of demonstrations against the Japanese in the neighborhood of Pantao. At 10.30 a. m. a company of Japanese infantry attempted to seize a small height southwest of Kensan, but was repulsed. Shortly after noon the Russians made a demonstration against Kensan.

At the end of the three days' fighting the Russians held a fortified line through Shuangtaikou, Antzuling, and the heights east of Lungwang River.

The Japanese held one line from near Antzushan to the crest of the heights northeast of Hanchiatun, to a point 2,000

meters southeast of Lannichiao, and another from the high ground south of Lannichiao, via Kensan and Huangnichuang-tashantun, to Shuangtingshan.

On July 7, 8, 12, 17, 18, and 22, there were small reconnaissances by the Russians. On July 10 the Japanese established on the heights east of Lannichiao a battery of 12 guns that had been captured at Nanshan, and a battery of 6 heavy naval guns about 1,500 meters west of Chuchuantzukou.

By July 23 the Ninth Division had completed its landing, begun by the main portion at Dalny about the 15th, and had joined the First and Eleventh Divisions, taking the center of the line. The First Kobi Brigade had landed and joined the First Division.

At 7.30 a. m., on July 26, the Japanese began a general attack in which the Russian artillery maintained the ascendancy. However, the Japanese infantry moved forward about noon, and at dark the First Division had advanced nearly to Yingchengtzu, the Ninth Division nearly to Pien-shihpentzu, and the Eleventh Division nearly to Taposhan.

At 6 a. m., on the 27th, the Japanese artillery again opened fire, and the First and Ninth Divisions advanced on the salient, whose apex was Ojikeisan. The Russian fire was withheld until their opponents were within close range. A portion of the assaulting infantry was protected from frontal fire by the steepness of the ground, but was subjected to a severe flank fire from other portions of the Russian position and suffered severely. After repeated assaults a portion of the salient was captured about 3 p. m., but the Russians continued to hold the remainder.

The attack of the Eleventh Division on the heights east of the mouth of Lungwang River was not only stubbornly resisted by the defenders, but the assailants were subjected to the fire of several Russian vessels near Lungwangtang. An assault was made about 5 p. m. but failed. Another assault was begun from three sides shortly after midnight and the hill carried about 5 a. m. on the 28th.

The attack of the First and Ninth Divisions was resumed at dawn of the 28th, and at 9 a. m. the Russians began to withdraw. By night the Japanese had occupied a line through Tungchanglingtzu and Yingkoshih, having captured 2 heavy, 3 field, and 3 machine guns.

On July 30 the Japanese again advanced, the First Division southwest along the Port Arthur road, the Ninth toward Kantashan, the Eleventh toward Takushan. By 11 a. m. they occupied a line from the heights south of Tuchengtzu to those east of Takushan. Hsiaokushan and Takushan remained in the hands of the Russians, who, at other points, had withdrawn across the road leading through Lichiatun.

The Japanese estimate the Russian killed and wounded from July 26 to 30 at about 1,500. An unofficial statement places the Japanese loss at 670 killed and 3,334 wounded, including 25 officers killed, one of which was a colonel of artillery, and 116 wounded, one of which was a colonel of infantry.

On August 1 and 2 the Russians bombarded the Japanese and made several attacks but did not succeed in recovering any ground.

On August 7 the Japanese began a bombardment of Takushan at 4 p. m. At 7.30 p. m. the Eleventh Division, during a high wind and heavy rain, attacked the heights, and at midnight succeeded in occupying the foothills of Takushan. On the morning of August 8 seven Russian vessels approached Yenchang and by a flanking fire greatly aided the Russian force. In the afternoon the Japanese artillery drove the vessels away and resumed the bombardment of the Russians remaining on Takushan. Toward evening the Japanese infantry again attacked and succeeded in occupying the summits about 8.30 p. m. The Japanese loss was about 1,400 killed and wounded.

Continuing the attack during the night, the Forty-third Regiment and part of the Twelfth occupied Hsiaokushan at 4.30 a. m. on August 9. Both Takushan and Hsiaokushan were severely bombarded by the Russians shortly after noon on the 9th, the vessels again appearing off Yenchang and taking part in the bombardment; at 1.30 p. m. a Russian battalion attacked the two heights. The engagement lasted until night and the Japanese suffered severely, but succeeded in holding their positions. The Russian vessels were finally driven into the harbor by some vessels from the blockading squadron.

During the day the Japanese naval battery bombarded

Port Arthur and the harbor, sinking one vessel and striking the *Retvizan*.

In the early morning of August 10 the Russians opened a severe fire from the forts south of Tungchikuanshan. Otherwise the 10th, 11th, and 12th passed with only the ordinary exchange of gun fire. On the 10th the Japanese again endeavored to reach the Russian battle ships in the western harbor with the fire of the naval battery, but did not succeed in striking any of the vessels.

On August 13 a Russian advance post set fire to and evacuated Wuchiafangtzu.

On August 14 the First Division attacked and succeeded in advancing to a line extending from Kantashan to the heights west of Suichiatus via the high ground north of Suichiatus. The attacking force was compelled to retire by the Russians, who were aided in their counter attack by the fire of their batteries on the heights between Hsiaotungkou and Nienpankou. The Japanese again approached during the night, and on the morning of the 15th again attacked and at 11 a. m. succeeded in making a lodgment on these heights.

The conclusion of this attack left the Japanese in front of the land defenses proper of Port Arthur. These defenses, divided into eastern and western sectors by the valley through which the railway enters the town, consisted of permanent masonry forts whose gorges were connected by the old Chinese Wall, temporary works constructed just prior to and during the siege, and connecting and advance trenches. The west sector followed an irregular crest, with an elevation of about 500 feet, around the new town and terminated on Laotiehshan, the highest point in the vicinity, with an elevation of about 1,000 feet. The east sector encircled the old town at a distance of from 2 to 2½ miles, running along an irregular crest, about 350 feet in elevation, within which was an elevation (Wangtai or Signal Hill) of about 800 feet. The permanent forts were polygonal in trace and had ditches with caponiers and galleries. The gap between the two sectors was covered by the fort on Paiyushan (Quail Hill).

Of the works most intimately connected with the siege the Sungshushan, Erhlungshan, North and East Tungchikuanshan, Itzushan, and Antzushan forts were strong, permanent

fortifications. The two Panlungshan forts, East and West, were semipermanent, redoubt-shaped fortifications. 203 Meter Hill and Akasakayama were semipermanent works, with two lines of advance trenches. Kuropatkin Fort was a strong fieldwork, with deep ditch; the Shuishihying lunettes were also provided with ditches, but not so deep. P., II., Kobu, and Hachimakiyama were more in the nature of semipermanent trenches with bombproofs.

On August 16 the Japanese sent, by Major Yamaoka, a note, under a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of Port Arthur and inclosing an offer to allow the noncombatants, such as women, children, priests, diplomats of neutral countries, and military attachés, to proceed to Port Dalny.

On August 17 the Russian refusal to surrender was sent to the Japanese. The offer to noncombatants was not accepted.

On the morning of August 19 the Japanese began a general attack. The First Division attacked and effected a lodgment on 174 Meter Hill and Namakayama, where it was twice counter attacked in the afternoon and driven back. The Third Regiment carried one of the Shuishihying lunettes, but was unable to hold it. The Ninth and Eleventh Divisions, acting together, advanced and passed the night on a line from north of Wuchiafangtzu through the heights north of Wangchiatun to the western foot of Hsiaokushan.

On August 20 the First Division and First Kobi Brigade completed the occupation of 174 Meter Hill, the First and Fifteenth Regiments making the assault. The Ninth and Eleventh Divisions were unable to make any progress, not only on account of the Russian fire, but also because of the extensive wire entanglements in front of Panlungshan and North Tungchikuanshan. They did make some progress in the destruction of the entanglements. Troops of the Thirty-sixth Regiment entered Kuropatkin Fort after severe fighting, but were driven out shortly afterwards.

On August 21 troops of the Ninth Division, reinforced by the Fourth Kobi Brigade, charged East Panlungshan Fort in the early morning, but were repulsed. Troops of the Eleventh Division at the same time charged North Tungchikuanshan Fort and succeeded in capturing an advanced work 200 meters farther to the southeast. They were subjected

to such a severe fire from the neighboring forts that they were driven from the advanced work about 9 a. m. The Russians made a counter attack north of Shuishihying, but were driven back.

The attack was continued on the 22d. At 9 a. m. the Sixth Brigade, Ninth Division, had captured a portion of East Panlungshan Fort when they came under a severe fire from West Panlungshan Fort. Two companies, sent forward from the reserve during the afternoon, assaulted and, after a severe fight, drove the Russians from the latter fort. This indirectly aided the troops attacking the east fort, from which the Russians were driven shortly afterwards. The Russians attacked both of these forts several times during the night, drove the Japanese down the slopes, and were in turn driven back by the Japanese who succeeded in holding the parapets and keeping the Russians in rear of the gorges.

On the 23d the Ninth and Eleventh Divisions made a night attack on the height (H) northwest of Wangtai, Wangtai and North Tungchikuanshan Fort. A portion of the Ninth Division succeeded in reaching the heights northwest of Wangtai. This attack was met, about 11 p. m., by a strong sortie in the neighborhood of Panlungshan, in which the Russians drove back those Japanese who had crossed the Chinese Wall behind the Panlungshan forts at the foot of Wangtai and passed beyond the line of forts. After severe fighting the sortie was repulsed, the Japanese retaining possession of the Panlungshan forts. While this sortie was in progress troops of the First Division attacked Itzushan Fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On August 24, in the early morning, the Ninth Division continued the attack on the height northwest of Wangtai, while the Eleventh Division attacked Wangtai and North Tungchikuanshan forts. Both attacks failed and may be said to conclude the general attack, begun on August 19, which is said to have cost the Japanese over 15,000 in killed and wounded.

On August 28 the Russians began strengthening the Chinese Wall and the works in the neighborhood of Wangtai, mounting two heavy guns and bringing up field guns to fire on the two Panlungshan forts, now held by the Japanese.

On August 29 the Russians began firing with these heavy guns against the two Panlungshan forts and, about 11 p. m., a small force made a sortie against the west fort, but was repulsed.

On September 2 the First Division opened a heavy fire on Port Arthur with its field and naval guns. The Russians continued their daily bombardment of the two Panlungshan forts. They continued this bombardment on the next day and destroyed the greater part of the works the Japanese had constructed there. The bombardment was continued daily and was particularly violent on September 6, resulting in the demolition of the works that had been again constructed by the Japanese.

Toward midnight of the 6th a small party of Russians made a sortie against the extreme right of the Japanese line, but was repulsed. Another small party made a determined sortie against the Japanese center and, although finally driven back, completely demoralized the siege operations of the Japanese in that vicinity.

On September 8 the Russians directed a desultory fire against the Panlungshan forts and a more vigorous fire against the sapping operations, making several sorties against the same at night.

By September 9 the Japanese approaches had reached to within 50 meters of Kuropatkin Fort and 300 to 400 meters of the two Tungchikuanshan forts. By the 11th of September the Japanese approach had reached to within 70 meters of the forts south of Shuishihying. These approaches were fired on daily by the Russian artillery.

On September 12 small parties of Russians made two sorties against the approach to North Tungchikuanshan Fort, but were repulsed. Other sorties were made as follows: On September 13 near Shihchiao; on the 15th against the approaches to Kuropatkin, Shuishihying, and Hachimakiyama (east of Erhlungshan) forts; on the 16th two against the approach to Kuropatkin Fort, and on the 18th against the approach to the Shuishihying forts. All these sorties were made by small parties consisting of from 40 to 70 men, and toward the end the use of hand grenades by the Russians began.

On September 19, about 2 p. m., the Japanese opened fire

with their siege and naval guns. Toward the evening the fire was concentrated on Kuropatkin Fort, the Shuishihying lunettes, Namakayama, and 203 Meter Hill. The attack was then begun and continued all night. Troops of the Ninth Division attacked Kuropatkin Fort while troops of the First Division and the First Kobi Brigade attacked the other points mentioned. The Japanese carried Kuropatkin Fort at dawn of the 20th, the Shuishihying lunettes about noon, and Namakayama with its two works about 6.30 p. m. At 8 p. m. one company effected a lodgment on the northwest slope of 203 Meter Hill and about midnight the southwest summit of the hill was carried. The fire from Antzushan and Itzushan forts compelled the Japanese on Namakayama to withdraw from the plateau to the upper trench.

The Russians reinforced their troops on 203 Meter Hill, and desperate fighting was continued until the evening of September 22, when the Japanese were compelled to withdraw from the hill, having lost about 2,500 killed and wounded.^a General Yamamota, commanding First Brigade, was among the killed.

At about 8.30 p. m. on September 25 the Russians concentrated a strong fire against the approach northeast of Erhlungshan Fort and a body of about 30, covered by the rifle fire of about 100 of their comrades, made a determined attack, the fight lasting for about thirty minutes and the opponents coming to hand to hand encounter. The Russian party left 20 killed before it retired.

In the early morning of September 27 the Russians concentrated a severe fire on the approach northeast of Erhlungshan Fort and made two sorties against the same.

From September 28 the fire of the siege and naval guns was directed daily against the Russian vessels in the harbor; the *Peresviet*, *Poltava*, and *Pobieda* were struck several times.

On October 2 the Russians made a strong sortie against the approaches to the Tungchikuanshan forts, which began about 7.30 p. m. and continued until after midnight, when the sortie

^a From the 1st of June to the 30th of September the besieging army is said to have lost 23,500 killed and wounded, 20,000 from beriberi, and 5,000 from typhoid and dysentery.

was repulsed. At the same time a battalion made a sortie against the right of the Japanese siege line, but retired after an engagement of about one hour.

On October 4 a party of Japanese attacked a Russian position south of Yenchang, dismantled a 47 mm. quick fire and a machine gun that had been harassing the working parties in the approaches, and returned to its position at the foot of Takushan. During the night the Russians made several sorties against the approaches to Erhlungshan.

On October 7 the Japanese reported that in the bombardment they had maintained from the 1st to 7th with their siege and naval guns the siege guns hit the *Pobieda* once, the *Retvizan* four times, and the *Poltava* five times; also that several vessels were hit by the naval guns; that the crew of the *Poltava* was landed on the 6th, that of the *Retvizan* on the 7th.

On the night of October 10 the Russians made several sorties against the two Panlungshan forts. They also continued their nightly practice of throwing grenades into the approaches to Tungchikuanshan Fort. The grenades were first thrown by hand. Later the Russians made use of a wooden gun for the purpose and the Japanese resorted to the same expedient.

On the afternoon of October 11 nine Russian torpedo boats twice reconnoitered off Yenchang, exchanging fire with the Japanese torpedo boats and batteries, and retired to the harbor.

At 7 p. m. on that day three companies of Japanese infantry captured the railway bridge south of Lungyen and intrenched at a point 200 meters farther to the front.

On October 12 to 15 the siege and naval guns continued firing at the vessels in the harbor and succeeded in setting the *Peresviet* on fire, causing the vessel, in the opinion of the Japanese, to lose her fighting capacity. On the night of the 12th the Russians threw over 50 grenades into the Japanese trenches.

On October 16, about 4.30 p. m., the Ninth Division attacked and captured the Russian trenches on the glacis of Erhlungshan and entered Hachimakiyama Fort (east of Erhlungshan Fort). The Russians retained possession of the gorge and converted it into a defensive work. The Japanese

captured 1 field gun, 1 small caliber gun, 2 machine guns, some rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

In the early morning of October 17 a small force of Russians made a sortie from 203 Meter Hill and threw grenades into the Japanese trenches. About the same time sorties were made in the direction of Hachimakiyama and from Erhlungshan.

For several days the Japanese kept up a desultory bombardment covering their siege operations, which were obstructed by the Russians, who resorted to small sorties, hand grenades, and bombs thrown by wooden guns. By October 23 the approaches were within 50 meters of North Tungchikuanshan Fort; on the 24th they were within the same distance of Erhlungshan Fort. On the 23d the Russians, who had been countermining from North Tungchikuanshan Fort, blew up the head of the Japanese tunneled approach.

On October 25 the Japanese naval guns sank a two-funnel three-mast ship in the harbor.

On the morning of October 26 the Japanese began with their siege and naval guns a heavy bombardment of the Sungshushan, Erhlungshan, and Tungchikuanshan forts. From 2 p. m. the bombardment was extended to the trenches on the glacis of Sungshushan and Erhlungshan forts and the trenches south of Hachimakiyama Fort. At 5 p. m. a force from the First Division attacked Sungshushan and a force from the Ninth Division attacked Erhlungshan and the trenches south of Hachimakiyama. The attacking forces occupied the trenches on the glacis of Sungshushan and Erhlungshan and those south of Hachimakiyama. The attack was then subjected to a severe fire from not only the batteries of the neighboring heights, but also from those of Taiyangkou, Mantoushan, Golden Hill, and Paiyushan. The Japanese reported that this bombardment inflicted no material loss on their army. During the attack the Russians exploded a large mine in the glacis of the Erhlungshan Fort, but the effect of the explosion was unimportant.

The Japanese continued their bombardment during the night and the Russians made several small sorties from Sungshushan and Erhlungshan forts.

The bombardment of the Japanese on the 27th destroyed or severely injured 1 gun carriage, 3 large guns, and 2 machine guns in the Erhlungshan and Tungchikuanshan forts. On the 28th it caused the explosion of a magazine in North Tungchikuanshan and injured 2 guns in East Tungchikuanshan Fort, and 2 in Itzushan. Fires were also started in Port Arthur.

During the night of the 28th the Japanese sappers and miners resumed their work against the counterscarp gallery in the eastern corner of North Tungchikuanshan Fort, against which they had exploded a mine the preceding night, and exploded two more mines, making a large breach and killing a dozen of the Russians who were occupying the gallery. They also exploded a mine at the head of their approach to Erhlungshan Fort and destroyed a portion of the counterscarp.

On October 29 a party of about 100 Russians made a sortie before daylight against the approach to Erhlungshan Fort. At the same time a similar party made a sortie against the tunneled passage to Sungshushan Fort and after a desperate struggle drove the Japanese out. About 2 p. m. the latter attacked and recovered the passage.

On this day the naval guns were directed against Hsitaiyangkou, Antzushan, Itzushan, Paiyushan, and Sungshushan forts, blowing up the magazine at Hsitaiyangkou. They also fired on five mine-removing boats in West Harbor, causing fires to break out on two of them.

On October 30 the Japanese began a heavy bombardment in the early morning and at 1 p. m. began a general attack, which was particularly directed against the Sungshushan, Erhlungshan, and North Tungchikuanshan forts. Troops from the First and Ninth Divisions succeeded by sunset in occupying the glacis of the Sungshushan and North Tungchikuanshan forts and in destroying a number of side defenses.

A portion of the Ninth Division carried P. Fort (between Panlungshan and North Tungchikuanshan forts) at 2 p. m. and began to entrench. The Russians made a determined attack against these troops and drove them out about 10.30 p. m. The Japanese, personally led by Major-General Ichinohe, Sixth Brigade, Ninth Division, again attacked and recaptured the fort about 11 p. m., taking 3 guns, 2 machine

guns, and other spoils. The Japanese renamed the fort Ichinohe.

Troops from the Eleventh Division attacked the north and east forts of Tungchikuanshan and the adjacent fieldworks, but were repulsed after having partly carried Kqbuyama (an intrenched height north of East Tungchikuanshan Fort) and the trench on the glacis of the east fort.

On the 31st the Eleventh Division again charged North Tungchikuanshan Fort, but was repulsed.

On the night of the 31st the Russians made a small sortie against the extreme right of the Japanese line.

During the day the fire of the Japanese heavy and naval guns injured the *Gilyak*, sank two steamers in the harbor, and started a conflagration near the wharf. On November 1 it sank two steamers, and on the 2d one.

On the 3d it started a conflagration near East Harbor, which lasted until the next morning, injured the guns in the gorge of North Tungchikuanshan Fort, and damaged the fieldwork at II., northwest of Wangtai.

On the 6th it caused the explosion of a magazine at the Old Sungshushan Fort.

The month of November was by the Japanese devoted mostly to sapping and mining operations and bombardment of the Russian vessels in the harbor. The Russians resisted the sapping and mining operations by occasional sorties of small parties. The approaching exhaustion of their artillery ammunition caused a falling off in the action of this arm and left the Japanese artillery greater freedom of action.

On November 17 the Japanese destroyed the counter-scarp galleries of Sungshushan Fort, and completed the occupation of its counterscarp on the next day. On the 19th a powder magazine near the arsenal was exploded by a Japanese shell. The Russians made a determined but unsuccessful sortie from Erhlungshan Fort. The Seventh Division, landed at Dalny the preceding day, began to arrive.

On November 20 the Japanese exploded three mines, blowing in the counter-scarp and partly filling the ditch of Erhlungshan Fort.

On November 21 the Japanese attempted an assault on North Tungchikuanshan Fort, which failed. A counter attack of the garrison was repulsed.

On November 23 troops of the Eleventh Division captured the trench on the northern glacis of East Tungchikuanshan Fort, but were driven out early in the morning of the 24th.

On the afternoon of November 26 the Japanese began a general attack on the Sungshushan, Erhlungshan, and Tungchikuanshan forts. The storming parties were driven back, but the assault was continued.

On the night of November 26 a force of about 2,500 men, drawn from all four divisions and commanded by Major-General Nakamura, made an unsuccessful assault on the works running southwest from Sungshushan Fort (Sungshushan supporting fort). The attack was disclosed by the Russian searchlights and subjected to a heavy fire, which, however, did but little damage. This attack ceased about 2.30 a. m. on the 27th, after severe hand to hand fighting, and cost the Japanese nearly one-half of the attacking force.

The general attack, which was very desperate on the 26th and 27th, continued on a lesser scale until December 2, when a partial armistice was entered into on the eastern front for the recovery of the killed and wounded.

The loss suffered by the Japanese has been estimated as high as 12,000 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-General Tsuchiya, commanding Eleventh Division, Major-General Saito, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, Seventh Division, and Major-General Nakamura were among the wounded.

On November 28 troops of the First Division and the First Kobi Brigade began an attack on 203 Meter Hill and Akasakayama. Both sides resorted to hand grenades, in the use of which the Japanese were at a disadvantage, on account of the higher elevation of their opponents. In addition, the assault was subjected to fire from Sungshushan and failed at Akasakayama. A small party reached the crest of the southwest peak of 203 Meter Hill, was driven a short distance below the crest, and then succeeded in holding on until an approach could be constructed through which they could be reinforced.

On November 30 the Japanese brought forward their wooden guns and began bombarding the summit. The force holding the advance on the southwest peak was reinforced by one company and advanced to near the crest where a high

wall of sand bags was constructed. The First Regiment attacked and finally occupied the Russian trenches on the slope of Akasakayama, but evacuated them shortly afterwards on account of being fired on by their own artillery.

Troops from the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Regiments assaulted the northeast peak of 203 Meter Hill, carried the Russian trenches on the slope, and endeavored to reach the crest, but were driven back to the trenches.

On December 1 troops of the Seventh Division again assaulted 203 Meter Hill, one party passing over the crest of the southwest peak and clearing a portion of the summit, and were again repulsed. The Japanese holding the trenches on the slope of the northeast peak were also driven out.

During December 2, 3, and 4 the Japanese restricted their action to bombarding the Russian positions and to constructing an approach up the northeast peak of 203 Meter Hill. On the morning of the 5th the fire of the Japanese artillery was increased. About 3 p. m. eight battalions of the Seventh Division, under Major-General Saito, advanced against the northeast peak and, in conjunction with the reenforced troops holding the crest of the southwest peak, carried all of 203 Meter Hill.

The capture of 203 Meter Hill allowed the Japanese to bring on Akasakayama a plunging fire which, accompanied by demonstrations, caused the Russians to evacuate that height on December 6 and to withdraw from the trench leading toward Itzushan. It also gave an observation point covering both harbors and enabled the fire of the heavy siege and naval guns to be directed upon the Russian war ships in the harbor. On December 9 the *Sevastopol* anchored outside the harbor under shelter of Tiger's Tail Peninsula, but was subsequently torpedoed by the Japanese and sunk in deep water by her own commander. The other large vessels by that time had been crippled by the Japanese fire and scuttled by the Russians to protect them as much as possible from the Japanese fire.

On December 18, at 2.30 p. m., the Japanese exploded mines under the parapet of North Tungchikuanshan Fort. The Twenty-second Regiment then charged the fort, but halted in the crater. About 7.30 p. m. two companies of

the Thirty-eighth Kobi Regiment entered through the breach, and by midnight the fort was completely occupied, the Japanese capturing five 87-mm. field guns, two 74-mm. quick-fire guns, two 24-mm. guns and 4 machine guns.^a

On December 22, 23, and 24 the Japanese attacked and carried some small Russian positions near the northern arm of Pigeon Bay and thus advanced their right so that it ran from 203 Meter Hill through Luchiatun to Pigeon Bay.

On December 28, at 10 a. m., the Japanese exploded mines under the parapet of Erhlungshan Fort and an assaulting force from the Ninth Division reached the crater and intrenched. At 4 p. m. the Nineteenth and Thirty-sixth Regiments resumed the assault and reached the interior of the fort. The remainder of the garrison was finally driven back from the defense of the gorge, and at 7.30 p. m. the Japanese had possession of the entire fort with its armament of 4 heavy guns, 7 guns of smaller caliber, thirty 37-mm. guns and 2 machine guns. The fighting during the capture of the fort was severe, the Japanese losing about 1,000 killed and wounded.

On December 31 the Japanese exploded mines under the parapet of Sungshushan Fort, the explosion extending to the magazine. Troops from the First and Seventh Divisions then assaulted and drove out the remnants of the garrison, capturing with the fort and its armament 2 officers and 160 men who had been imprisoned in the galleries by the explosion.

On January 1, 1905, in the early morning, the Japanese drove the Russians from the new Panlungshan Fort and H. work. At 3 p. m. a small force of Japanese reached the summit of Wangtai, but was driven back by the Russians, who then set fire to the wooden structures of the work and withdrew. The Japanese again occupied the summit, losing some of their men through the explosion of the magazine or a Russian mine.

At 9 p. m. General Nogi received from General Stoessel a letter proposing to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation.

^a It was in this fort that General Kondratchenko and 8 other officers were killed by a bursting shell on December 15.

Both belligerents appointed plenipotentiaries, who completed their negotiations at 4.30 p. m. on January 2, and both armies suspended hostilities.

By the terms of the capitulation all Russian soldiers, marines, and civil officials of the garrison and harbor were made prisoners; all forts, batteries, vessels, munitions, etc., were transferred to the Japanese in the condition in which they existed at noon on January 3, and all public property, such as buildings, munitions of war, etc., were to be left in position, pending arrangement for their transfer. Officers of the army and navy were permitted to retain their side arms, and, upon signing a parole not to take arms during the continuance of the war, return to Russia. Noncommissioned officers and privates were to be held as prisoners.

The organizations taking part in the defense of Port Arthur are shown in the following tables of prisoners transferred:

LAND FORCES.

Organization.	Officers.	Men.
<i>January 5, 1905.</i>		
5th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	36	1,547
13th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	38	145
14th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	32	882
15th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	50	1,353
16th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	30	1,004
	186	5,451
<i>January 6, 1905.</i>		
25th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	42	1,432
26th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	40	1,420
27th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	58	2,178
28th East Siberian Rifle Regiment.....	52	1,505
7th Reserve Battalion.....	14	282
3d Reserve Battalion.....	12	308
10th Regiment Staff.....	2	66
11th and 12th East Siberian Regiments.....	4	195
4th Artillery Brigade.....	26	901
Garrison artillery.....	2	113
Kuantung garrison artillery.....	68	2,783
Gendarmes.....	2	24
	322	11,207
<i>January 7, 1905.</i>		
Staff of General Stoessel.....	9	39
Staff of Kuantung commander-in-chief.....	6	15
Engineer Company.....	11	269
Telegraph Corps.....	4	60
Railway Corps.....	1	155
Cavalry.....	4	177
Field, post, and telegraph offices.....	33	23
	68	738
Total land forces.....	576	17,396

NAVAL FORCES.

Organization.	Officers.	Men.
Crew of—		
Retvizan.....	22	446
Tobieda.....	22	510
Pallada.....	11	208
Peresviet.....	15	607
Poltava.....	16	311
Sevastopol.....	31	507
Bayan.....	15	250
Bober.....	12	99
Strodeval.....	4	52
Otvazhni.....	6	124
Gilyak.....	5	72
Amur.....	7	173
Naval defense headquarters.....	3	3
Harbor office.....	60	29
Naval brigade.....	59	2,331
Torpedo brigade.....	10	142
Total naval forces.....	298	6,073
Land forces.....	576	17,390
Total transferred to include Jan. 7.....	874	23,469

In addition to the above there were about 3,000 noncombatants transferred and about 16,000 sick in hospital. The total number of prisoners, including sick, wounded, and prisoners was given at 41,641.

Russian figures, not official, place the original garrison (including naval contingent) at 54,000; killed and died during the siege, 15,000; taken prisoners, 21,000, in addition to 18,000 sick, of whom 6,000 were wounded.

The composition of the Third Japanese Army, when completed, was as follows:

Organization.	Commander.	Chief of staff.	Brigade.	Commander.	Regiment.
1st Division.....	{ Fushimi, Matsumura.	Yoshino.....	{ 2d..... 1st.....	Nakamura..... Yamamoto, Baba.	2d, 3d, 1st, 15th.
7th Division.....	Oseko.....	Ishigono.....	{ 13th..... 14th.....	Yoshida..... Saito.....	25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.
9th Division.....	Oshima II.....	Adachi.....	{ 16th..... 18th.....	Ichinohe..... Mayeta, Hirasa.	7th, 35th, 19th, 36th.
11th Division.....	{ Tsuchiya, Saito-jima.	Ishida.....	22d.....	Kamio.....	43d, 12th.
1st Kobi Brigade.....		Saito.....	10th.....	Yamanaka.....	44th, 22d.
4th Kobi Brigade.....				Takimichi, Oki.	1st, 15th, 16th.
Artillery Brigade (72 guns).				Tomogasu Yakanachi.	8th, 9th, 38th.
Naval Brigade (1,300 men).				Nagata.....	
Fortress Artillery (3 regiments, 1 battalion, 2 groups).				Kuroi.....	
				Teshima.....	

The First Regiment contained 6 field batteries; the Seventh, 2 field and 2 mountain batteries; the Ninth, 6 mountain batteries; the Eleventh, 6 mountain batteries; the Second Artillery Brigade, 12 field batteries.

The total artillery used by the Japanese during the siege is estimated at—

6-inch naval.....	4
4.7-inch naval.....	10
12-pounder naval.....	20
10.5 cm. Krupp.....	4
Bronze guns (Russian).....	30
8.7 cm. (Russian).....	6
Field guns.....	120
Mountain guns.....	84
Total guns.....	278
28-cm. howitzers.....	18
15-cm. howitzers.....	16
12-cm. howitzers.....	28
Total howitzers.....	62
Mortars, about.....	160

The total effective strength at the time of the capitulation may be taken as about 75,000.

The Seventeenth Regiment, Eighth Division, was present at the capture of 203 Meter Hill.

Unofficial reports state that the Eighth (Osaka) Kobi Regiment, as punishment for misconduct on August 23, was withdrawn from the fighting contingent for work on the lines of communication.

General Nogi reported a list of spoils in which the following important items are found: 59 permanent forts and fortifications; 546 guns; 82,670 projectiles; 35,252 rifles; 2,266,800 rifle cartridges; 4 battle ships (not including the *Sevastopol*, which the Russians had sunk in deep water) comprising the *Peresviet*, *Poltava*, *Pobieda*, and *Retvizan*; 2 cruisers, comprising the *Bayan* and *Pallada*; 14 gunboats and destroyers; 10 steamers; 8 steam launches. All the vessels were sunk and in a more or less damaged condition. The battle ships, cruisers, and some of the smaller vessels were, however, subsequently floated by the Japanese.

LANDING OF THE FOURTH JAPANESE ARMY.

On May 19 Rear-Admiral Hosoya, with the *Fuso*, *Heiyen*, *Tsukushi*, *Saiyen*, and other vessels, convoyed transports containing troops of the Fourth Japanese Army to Takushan, and the debarkation began immediately, being unopposed.

At first this army consisted of the Tenth Division under Lieutenant-General Kawamura, with Major-Generals Marui and Tojo as brigade commanders. Subsequently the Fifth Division was joined to the Tenth, forming the Fourth Army, commanded by General Nodzu.

Following two unimportant skirmishes, communication with the First Army was established shortly after landing, and the combined force began working to the west and northwest.

On June 8 a combined detachment from the two armies occupied Siuyen after a skirmish at Tahuling with Major-General Mishchenko's Cossack brigade, which retired toward Tomucheng. On June 18 a reconnoitering detachment sent from Siuyen encountered a Russian detachment in the neighborhood of Chipanling. On June 23 there was a skirmish at Hsienchiayu, on the road to Tashihchiao, and again on the heights north of Santaoho.

FENSHUILING.

(Plate VI.)

On June 26 the Takushan force advanced against the Russians at Fenshuiling in three columns under Colonel Kamada and Major-Generals Asada and Marui. Asada, with his brigade from the Guards Division, proceeded from Yangpankou toward Fenshuiling; Kamada, from Tasangpoyu against the Russian right; Marui, from Tsiehkuanyin by a circuitous route against the Russian right rear. A force under Major-General Tojo was charged with protecting the rear of that under Marui. To do this, Tojo attacked the Russians who were occupying Shanghota and Tungchia-chuang with about 3 battalions, a battery of horse artillery, and 2 machine guns.

The fight lasted all day without advantage to either party, but during the night Tojo again attacked and carried the position, which he occupied and in which he was several

times attacked on the afternoon of the 27th by the Russian force, which had received reinforcements.

General Marui reached Tsiehkuanyin on the night of the 26th, sent a detachment to attack the flank and rear of the Russians who were opposing Tojo, and with his main body advanced at 3 a. m. on the 27th to turn the Russian rear at Fenshuiling. This main body was opposed by two battalions at Erhtaokou, but drove them back about 11 a. m. and reached Santaokou.

Major-General Asada, after driving back a force of Russian infantry and cavalry near Wanchiapu on the 26th, passed the night to the south of Wafantien at the eastern foot of Fenshuiling. At 5 a. m. Asada's artillery began firing on the Russian fortifications, but the Russian artillery, well posted and skillfully handled, maintained the advantage. However, Kamada's force dislodged two companies of Russian infantry from halfway up the Tihungshan.

Asada then posted his guns at this latter place about 7 a. m. and opened fire on the Russian right. Kamada with his infantry then left Tihungshan, moving against the Russian flank and rear.

In the meantime the Fukaya regiment, detached by Asada, attacked at midnight of the 26th and drove two companies of Russian infantry from the heights west of Yangpankou at 7 a. m., and then moved toward the Russian left rear.

This brought the Japanese on three sides of the Russians, who began to withdraw toward Tomucheng about 8 a. m., and Asada's infantry moved forward and occupied the pass at 11.30 a. m.

Besides the pass itself the Japanese captured 88 prisoners, including 6 officers. They lost 75 in killed and wounded, including 1 officer, Major Oba, killed. The Russians lost about 200 men.

The capture of Fenshuiling gave to the Takushan army an entrance to the Liao Valley and placed it in a position to quickly cooperate with General Oku, moving up from the south on Kaiping, should such cooperation prove necessary. Such cooperation would, however, expose its right wing to the Russian force now assembled at Haicheng and Liaoyang, but for the operations of the Japanese First Army by which it gained possession of the Fenshui Mountains north of Fenshuiling.

ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE FIRST ARMY FROM FENG-HUANGCHENG.

In the advance from Fenghuangcheng the Japanese First Army marched in three columns, the Twelfth Division moving on the Saimachi-Liaoyang road, the Second Division on the Lienshankuan-Liaoyang road, the Guards Division to the left of the Second Division and maintaining communication with the Takushan army.

The Second Division, leaving Fenghuangcheng on June 24, reached Hsuliten the same day, Hanchiat'ai on the 25th, and Washosho on the 26th, remaining at the latter place until the 30th for the purpose of arranging an attack on the fortified position at Bunsuling. The Russians, however, on June 27, evacuated Bunsuling and Lienshankuan, and on the 30th the Second Division continued to and occupied Lienshankuan, the advance guard occupying Motienling without resistance. In this position roads were built, supplies brought up, and telegraph lines built connecting the different portions of the First Army.

Moving north on the Saimachi road, the Twelfth Division had a skirmish on the 27th of June with some infantry and cavalry coming from Saimachi. The Russian force at Saimachi retired toward Pensihu and was followed by the Twelfth Division, which thus turned the Russian position at Bunsuling, while the Second Division was approaching it from the south. A detachment of the Twelfth Division moved to the left as far as the Lienshankuan-Liaoyang road, entering Lienshankuan and Motienling on June 29. The line of communications of the Twelfth Division was now Saimachi-Aiyangpienmen-Chongsung-Yalu.

The Third Division, East Siberian Rifles, occupying Lienshankuan, had at Domonshi an outpost of 2,000 men and 6 guns, which withdrew on June 24.

On July 4, in the early morning and in a dense fog, two Russian battalions, one from the Tenth East Siberian Rifles and one from the Twenty-fourth, attacked the Japanese battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment at Motienling, driving the advance picket off the road by a flank attack and penetrating the Japanese line. The attack was vigorously pushed, the opposing troops engaging in a hand to hand combat. Japanese reinforcements arrived, however, and the Russians were forced to retire toward Yangtzuling with

a loss of 53 killed and about 40 wounded. The Japanese lost 19 men killed and 2 officers and 36 men wounded.

On July 5 some Cossacks attacked a Japanese detachment near North Fenshuiling on the road from Saimachi to Liaoyang, but failed to dislodge it and retreated northward after the skirmish.

On July 6 a detachment of Japanese dislodged a body of Cossacks from Hsienchang and occupied the town.^a

With the occupation of Kaiping by Oku, on July 9, the three Japanese armies were united on a front from Kaiping east to Fenshuiling, thence northeast through Motienling, with covering detachments of Kobi troops eastward at Saimachi, Hsienchang, and Huaijen.

The Russians were concentrated in the Liao Valley at Tashihchiaio, Haicheng, Anping, and Liaoyang.

On July 6 Field Marshal Oyama left Tokyo to take active command of the Japanese Manchurian army. With him were General Kodama, Chief of Staff, and Major-Generals Fukushima and Inokuchi.

On July 9 the Takushan army sent a column toward Tangchi via the roads leading through Hsienchiayu and Tsiehkuanyin, the two detachments reaching the heights south of these places at 9 and 11 a. m., respectively. The Russians at Hsienchiayu resisted the attack throughout the day; those at Tsiehkuanyin, about two battalions and a battery, retired from their position in the evening. On the morning of the 10th the Japanese drove the Russians from their position west of Hsienchiayu and continued to and occupied the second Russian position on the heights of Hsinchaikou.

On the 10th another force from the Takushan army, advancing from Fenshuiling toward Tomucheng, came into conflict with the Russians and was repulsed, reporting the Russian force south of Tomucheng to consist of about one division.

^aThese Cossack detachments belonged to the division of Lieutenant-General Rennenkampf, who was on the extreme left flank operating on the upper waters of the Taitzu River. Of the completed division the First Brigade, commanded by Major-General Grekov, was composed of the Second Verkhne-Udinsk and Second Chita Regiments, the Second Brigade, commanded by Major-General Liubavin, was composed of the Second Nerchinsk and Second Argunsk Regiments.

SECOND ATTACK ON MOTIENLING.

(Plate VII.)

On July 17 Lieutenant-General Keller, with six regiments of infantry from the Third and Sixth Siberian Divisions and the ninth European Division, a battery of artillery and a small force of cavalry, attacked Motienling and vicinity held by the Second Japanese Division.

In the Japanese forces the Sixteenth Regiment (less one battalion) was at and near Hsiamatang, the Thirtieth Regiment at and near Motienling, the Fourth Regiment at and near Hsinkailing, the remainder of the division in reserve near Lienshankuan.

At 3 a. m. the Japanese advance post in front of Motienling was attacked and driven back. By 5 a. m. the Russian line had reached the ridge west of Motienling and was engaged with the Thirtieth Regiment and one battery in position on the ridge east of Motienling. The Russians reenforced their first line and continued the fight, making several attempts to turn the Japanese left. These attempts were met by sending some detachments to prolong the Japanese left. About 9 a. m. three companies from the Sixteenth Regiment from Hsiamatang reenforced the right of the Thirtieth Regiment and shortly afterwards the Russians in front of Motienling began withdrawing. The Japanese at Motienling, now reenforced by one battalion of the Twenty-ninth Regiment and the greater portion of the Second Cavalry Regiment, followed a short distance, but coming under the fire of a Russian battery from near Lichiaputzu ceased the pursuit about 2 p. m.

About 1 a. m. the outpost of the Japanese Fourth Regiment at Hsinkailing was attacked by two Russian battalions, one coming from the west and one from the north. The Japanese Fourth Regiment repulsed this attack and sent northward a detachment which at 1 p. m. was able to bring a long-range fire on the Russians retiring from Motienling.

The Japanese Sixteenth Regiment at Hsiamatang had outpost companies on the roads leading from that village to the west, the northwest, and the north. About 8 a. m. the company on the road leading to the west was attacked. Three companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, en route to assist the Thirtieth Regiment, joined this outpost company,

assisted in repulsing the Russians, and continued on to the assistance of the Thirtieth Regiment.

The outpost company on the road leading northwest from Hsiamatang, at Shakahoshi, was attacked about 8 a. m. by two Russian battalions and very severely handled, losing all its officers. The fighting continued at this point until about 4.50 p. m., the Japanese company being reenforced by the outpost company from the road leading west and also from the reserve of the Sixteenth Regiment, which had been strengthened by one battalion of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, when the Russians retired.

The company on the road leading north to Hsihoyen was attacked about 11.30 a. m. by a Russian detachment of infantry and cavalry and driven back to near Hsiamatang where it was reenforced by one company of pioneers that had arrived from near Lienshankuan. The Russians withdrew from this attack about 12.30 p. m.

The Japanese reported their losses as 4 officers and 39 men killed; 15 officers and 241 men wounded.

The Russians reported a loss for July 17 to 19 of 8 officers and 215 men killed, 37 officers and 1,069 men wounded, and 2 officers and 224 men missing.

HSIHOYEN.

(Plate VIII.)

General Kuroki's right column (Twelfth Division) moved forward on the Saimachi-Hsihoyen-Anping road on July 18, sending an infantry detachment toward Hsiaotientzu (about 5 miles south of Chinghochon), which was occupied by the Russians.

On arriving at Santaohotzu the column found that Hsihoyen was occupied by the Russians, commanded by General Herschellmann, and sent forward a battalion of the Forty-sixth Regiment to reconnoiter. This battalion encountered at the river a force of about 2 battalions and 8 guns and was forced back a short distance after losing heavily.

About 6.30 p. m. the Japanese battalion was reenforced by the other two battalions of the Forty-sixth Regiment and two battalions of the Twenty-fourth Regiment and continued the fight until dark, and then, being unable to make any headway, bivouacked in position.

The Russian left rested on the Hsi River, while the right rested on the heights, to the southwest of Hsihoyen, rising from 50 to 300 feet above the valley.

From the main body of the Japanese column at midnight on the 18th was sent the Forty-seventh Regiment to watch the road to Pensihu, and the Fourteenth Regiment through the hills to the south against the right of the Russian position. The artillery took up a position in the valley and opened fire at 5 a. m. on the 19th. To this fire the Russians replied with 32 guns. The duel, lasting until 9 a. m., seems to have resulted in favor of the Russians, as no further attempts were made in front until the Fourteenth Regiment made its way through the mountains and, in conjunction with a detachment of 6 companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, Second Division, sent from the neighborhood of Lienshan-kuan, attacked the Russian right about 3 p. m. The Russians withdrew their artillery and presumably a considerable portion of their infantry.

The main Japanese force, Twenty-fourth and Forty-sixth Regiments, which was in position fronting the Russian right, took up the attack, assisted by the fire of its artillery from advanced positions. Both attacks met stubborn resistance. At 5.40 p. m. the main force carried one of the heights to the southwest of Hsihoyen and the attack of the two detachments approached close to the Hsihoyen-Anping road. The Russian rear guard retired and the Japanese occupied the position about 8 p. m.

The Russian force was reported by the Japanese to consist of the Thirty-fifth Infantry (4 battalions), Thirty-sixth Infantry (3 battalions), the Argunsk Regiment of Cossacks, and 32 guns.

The Japanese reported a loss of 2 officers and 70 men killed and 16 officers and 437 men wounded; also, that they buried 131 Russian dead on July 20, took 2 officers and 45 men prisoners, and captured 3 ammunition wagons, 300 rifles and a large quantity of clothing.

The Russian loss is included in that reported under the second attack on Motienling.

The detachment sent toward Hsiaotientzu encountered a battalion of infantry and about 1,000 cavalry at Chaochiapao,

5 miles south of Hsiaotientzu. After a skirmish of about four hours the Russians retired to the right bank of the Taitzu with a loss of 1 killed and 13 wounded. The Japanese lost 17 men wounded.

PANLING PASS.

On July 21 a Russian detachment, reconnoitering to the south, came into contact with a detachment of the Takushan army in the neighborhood of Panling Pass, and occupied the pass after a skirmish, in which they lost a captain killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Andreiev, commanding the detachment, and 3 soldiers wounded. The Japanese had 2 men killed. About noon on the next day the detachment was attacked from different directions and driven from the pass, which the Japanese occupied. The Japanese lost 1 officer and 8 men killed and 22 men wounded. The Russians lost 14 men killed, 3 captured, and about 30 wounded.

TASHIHCHIAO.

(Plate IX.)

On July 23 General Oku's army left its line of positions near Kaiping and advanced to the line Liuchiakou-Huarushan-Wutaishan, skirmishing with Russian detachments during the advance, particularly in front of the Japanese left. The Fifth Division was on the right, the Third in the center, the Fourth on the left, and the Sixth in reserve. Cavalry from both armies was to the west of the railway.

The Russian "southern forces," commanded by Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev, contained the First, Second, and Fourth Siberian Corps and Major-General Mishchenko's Cossack brigade; a total of about 88 battalions, 32 squadrons, and 172 guns. The First and Fourth Siberian Corps occupied a position south of Tashihchiao, reaching from the railway, near Niuhsinshan, to the small stream flowing south past Tangchi. The Second Siberian Corps, at this time containing only the Fifth Division, was at Tomucheng. The Cossack brigade maintained connection between the two positions.

At dawn of the 24th the Fifth Division attacked in the direction of Taipinling. The Russian artillery, skillfully

placed and handled, maintained a superiority over that of the Japanese.

The Third Division, aided by the fire of its artillery near Huarushan, advanced as far as the heights north of Sunchiatur at 10 a. m., where it was stopped by the Russian artillery posted between Chingshihshan and Wangmatai. The Fourth Division then advanced from Wutaishan, its artillery taking a position near Tapinchuang and engaging in a duel with the Russian artillery near Wangmatai, but soon halted.

Orders were then sent for the Fifth Division to advance regardless of losses, but at sunset it had not succeeded in penetrating the Russian line. The Third Division succeeded in capturing one position, but was in turn driven back by a counter attack.

The artillery fire practically ceased on both sides at sunset, although the Russian artillery fired occasional shots as late as 9 p. m.

The commander of the Fifth Division obtained permission to make a night attack, and about 10 p. m. advanced the greater part of his infantry to near Taipinling and then captured the Erhtaoling position. A second advance was made by the same body, occupying the Taipinling position about 3 a. m. The Third Division moved forward and occupied the heights near Shanhsitao shortly afterwards.

On the morning of the 25th the artillery of the Third Division near Wolungkang opened fire, but received no reply. The infantry from that position then moved forward and occupied Chingshihshan and was followed by the Fourth Division, which moved forward and occupied the line from Niuhsinshan to Chiataipu.

About 11 a. m. the Russian rear guard left Tashihchiao, which was occupied by the Japanese shortly afterwards.

The First Siberian Corps retired along the railway toward Haicheung. The Fourth Siberian Corps retired along the Erhtaoho road and aided the Second Siberian Corps at Tomucheng on July 31.

Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev reported that he had 18 battalions engaged and lost 4 officers and 141 men killed, 30 officers and 646 men wounded, and 3 officers and 107 men missing.

General Oku reported that the Japanese lost 12 officers and 136 men killed, and 47 officers and 848 men wounded.

During the 25th a detachment of Japanese cavalry proceeded to and occupied Yingkou, the Russian garrison having retired to the northeast.

TOMUCHENG.

(Plate IX.)

On July 30 the Takushan army occupied a line from the height west of Tafangshan through that north of Hsiapafankou to south of Kuchiaputzu and southwest of Yinglaoshan.

At dawn on the 31st the main body attacked the Russian position on the heights east of Sanchiaoshan, and the left wing attacked the positions on the heights north of East and West Yangshikou.

By 8 a. m. the Japanese left wing had reached the heights northwest of West Yangshikou, where it was repulsed by the Russians at Erhtaokou. The Japanese left, reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth Division, which was detached from the second army after the battle of Tashihchiao, resumed the attack and drove back the Russians from Erhtaokou about 3 p. m., capturing 6 guns.

The main column was able to occupy the Russian positions on the heights west of Tapingling at 10.30 a. m., but was compelled to halt there by the fire of the Russian artillery at Changsankou and on the heights east of Hsiaofangshan. The Russians being reinforced, took the offensive on this part of the field about 5 p. m., and drove the Japanese from the positions they had occupied on the heights west of Tapingling.

This counter attack had been ordered by General Zasulich to relieve the pressure on his extreme right, of which he was informed about 3.40 p. m.

During the night the Russians retired toward Haicheng, having lost, as reported by Zasulich, on the 30th and 31st, 29 officers and a little over 1,000 men killed and wounded. The Japanese reported a loss of 8 officers and 186 men killed, 24 officers and 642 men wounded, and the capture of 6 guns and 570 rounds of gun ammunition, 63 rifles, and various other articles.

YUSHULINGTZU.

(Plate VIII.)

On the night of July 30 the two wings of the Japanese First Army moved forward against the Russian East Detachment. The Twelfth Division moved in two columns from the neighborhood Hsihoyen-Peichai, leaving the Kobi Brigade, commanded by Major-General Umezawa, in the Laomuling region to watch the Pensihu district. A detachment from the Second Division, and consisting of the Thirtieth Infantry and one battalion of the Sixteenth, moved from Hsiamatang toward Yushulingtzu in cooperation with the Twelfth Division.

At dawn on the 31st the right column (Kigoshi's brigade) attacked the advanced Russian position, which was about 2,000 yards in advance of the main position on the heights of Lakouling, and carried the same about 8.50 a. m. It then advanced against the main position.

In the meantime the left column (Sasaki's brigade) came into conflict with a force of Russian infantry at Pienling about 6.35 a. m. and the Hsiamatang detachment attacked a Russian battalion at Niaomeiling and drove it back about 8 a. m. In the pursuit of this force the Hsiamatang detachment flanked the Russian force at Pienling and succeeded in obtaining a position from which it opened a galling fire, at distances from 200 to 1,000 yards, upon this force during its withdrawal, inflicting severe loss.

In the afternoon the right column attacked the main Russian position at Lakouling, but was repulsed.

At dawn on August 1 the Russians withdrew from the vicinity and the Twelfth Division advanced to Lakouling.

YANGTZULING.

(Plate VII.)

In the left wing of the Japanese First Army the Second Division, less the Hsiamatang detachment, operated on the Motienling-Anping road. The Guards Division was to the left of the Second, the two divisions moving in conjunction against the Russian position at Yangtzuling.

In the early morning of July 31 a detachment of the Second Division drove in the Russian outpost on the heights east of Tawan and the infantry took up positions for the attack on the heights west of the Lang River. Two batteries took up a position near Chinchiaputzu, but the remainder of the artillery did not succeed in taking up positions until about 11 a. m.

The Guards attacked from the direction of Makumentzu at dawn, sending detachments by various passes to turn the Russian right. In addition to the opposing infantry the attack came under the fire of four Russian batteries posted on the summit of Yangtzuling and neighboring heights. The Japanese artillery was unable to reply effectively and the attack made no progress during the forenoon. The flanking detachments reached the heights west of Hanchiaputzu.

At 10.15 a. m. one battery of the Second Division opened fire but was soon silenced.

Shortly after 2 p. m. the artillery of the Second Division opened fire on Tawan and the heights to its north and some infantry moved forward. A general artillery duel then ensued in which the Russian artillery, posted on the heights north and south of Yangtzuling, had the advantage.

Shortly after 4 p. m. infantry of both divisions attacked near Tawan and Makumentzu. On the right the attack passed beyond Tawan, otherwise but little progress was made. The attack ceased at sunset, the Russians withdrew during the night, and on the morning of August 1 the Japanese moved forward and occupied the Yangtzuling position.

The Russian force at Yushulingtzu comprised the Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Divisions (later incorporated in the Tenth and Seventeenth Corps, respectively), one brigade of the Ninth Division (later incorporated in the Tenth Corps), and four batteries of artillery. The force at Yangtzuling comprised the Third and Sixth East Siberian Rifle Divisions (Third Siberian Corps), one brigade of the Ninth Division, and four batteries of artillery.

General Kuroki reported his loss in the two engagements as about 900 killed and wounded and the capture of 2 field guns, 500 or 600 rifles, a quantity of ammunition and minor articles, and 8 officers and 149 men.

The Russians reported a loss of 10 officers and 349 men killed, 42 officers and 1,192 men wounded, and 2 officers and 219 men missing.

The Russian commander, Lieutenant-General Keller, was killed at Yangtzuling.

The front of the combined Japanese armies on August 1 was Tashihchiao-Tomucheng-Yangtzuling-Yushulingtzu.

OCCUPATION OF HAICHENG.

(Plate IX.)

On August 1 the Japanese Second Army moved forward along the railway from its positions near Tashihchiao, being opposed by some small rear guards.

The Russian artillery from northeast of Hulukou and from Hiachiaho opened fire on the heads of the Japanese columns at Liangchiaputzu and Nanchinshan, while a horse battery, supported by cavalry, opened fire from Hungwasai. Some Japanese artillery replied from near Tungchiakou and Wenchiakou and a column west of the railway, driving back the opposing infantry and cavalry, advanced and occupied Liuchiaputzu and Lienshantun. The Russian rear guard then withdrew.

On August 2 the Japanese advanced, without serious opposition, to the Pali River, and the Russians withdrew from Haicheng toward Anshantien. On the next day the Japanese occupied Haicheng.

With the conclusion of this advance the front of the Russian forces at and in the vicinity of Liaoyang extended from Anshantien through Lantzushan and the mountain range east of Anping to the Taitzu River.

The Japanese front extended from Haicheng through Tomucheng and Yangtzuling to Yushulingtzu.

On August 6 a Russian force bombarded and burned the village of Kenchuanqtzu, driving back troops of the Japanese First Cavalry Brigade and its infantry supports and capturing some of the pack animals and some of the ovens in which food was being prepared. The Russians followed the Japanese to about 3 miles southeast of Kenchuanqtzu and then withdrew.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF LIAOYANG.

(Plate X.)

At the time of the Japanese advance on Liaoyang the Russian forces in that vicinity were organized and stationed as follows:

	Battal- ions.	Guns.	Sotniae.
I. The southern group, Lieutenant-General Zarubalev, at Anshantien:			
a. 1st Siberian Corps.....	21	88	20
b. 2nd Siberian Corps (5th Division).....	12	32	11
c. 4th Siberian Corps.....	24	32	11
d. Mounted Detachment.....		6	18
Total.....	57	158	60
II. The eastern group, General Bilderling, containing:			
a. In the position near Lantzushan the 3rd Siberian Corps.....	24	68	17
b. In the mountain range east of Anping the 10th Corps.....	20	88	18
c. On the right bank of the Taitzu under Major-General Yanzhul.....	8	44	a 6
d. Reserve at and near Liaoyang.....	19	64	a 6
Total.....	71	264	a 47
III. Army reserve:			
a. In Liaoyang.....	30	48	22
In intrenched camp.....	6	64	3½
b. In and near Mukden— 5th Siberian Corps.....	27	48	
Mukden garrison.....	3		
Total.....	66	160	25½
IV. Flank detachments:			
a. Pensihu.....	5	4	6½
b. Weiningying.....		4	12
c. Near Chinghochen.....	2	2	12
d. At Tawan (on Liao River).....	3	4	8
Total.....	10	14	38½
V. Lines of communications.....	19½		
Army total.....	223½	596	171

a Squadrons.

Of these the Russians report 128 battalions taking part in the battle, 49 battalions in reserve, 10 battalions guarding the flanks, 12 battalions in rear; joined during the battle, 16 battalions and 24 guns, belonging to the First European and First and Fifth Siberian Corps, making the total effective strength available for battle about 165,000.

RUSSIAN UNITS AND COMMANDERS.

Corps.	Commander.	Division.	Commander.
1st Siberian.....	Stackelberg.....	1st East Siberian Rifle.....	Gerngross.
		9th East Siberian Rifle.....	Kondratovich.
2d Siberian.....	Zasulich.....	5th East Siberian Rifle.....	Alexiev.
		2d Brigade, 17th Infantry Division.	
3d Siberian.....	Ivanov.....	3d East Siberian Rifle.....	Kashtalinski.
		6th East Siberian Rifle.....	Danilov.
4th Siberian.....	Zarubalev.....	2d Infantry.....	Revestan.
		3d Infantry.....	Kotsuvich.
5th Siberian.....	Dembovski.....	54th Infantry.....	Orlov.
		71st Infantry.....	Eck.
10th Army.....	Sluchevski.....	9th Infantry.....	Herschelmann.
		31st Infantry.....	Mau.
17th Army.....	Bilderling.....	3d Infantry.....	Volkov.
		35th Infantry.....	Dobrzhlinski.

JAPANESE UNITS AND COMMANDERS.

Army.	Commander.	Division.	Commander.
1st.....	Kuroki.....	Guards.....	Hasegawa.
		2d.....	Nishi.
		12th.....	Inouye.
		Kobi Brigade.....	Umezawa.
		3d.....	Oshima.
		4th.....	Ogawa.
2d.....	Oku.....	6th.....	Okubo.
		1st Cavalry Brigade.....	Akiyama.
		1st Artillery Brigade.....	Uchiyama.
		Two Kobi Brigades.....	
4th.....	Nodzu.....	5th.....	Ueda.
		10th.....	Kawamura.
		One Kobi Brigade.....	

During the latter portion of the battle the artillery brigade was attached to the Fourth Army.

The total effectives taking part in the battle was about 140,000.

In moving on Anping the Japanese First Army operated in three columns against the Russian eastern group. The Guards moved by the main Fenghuangcheng-Erhtaoho road against the Lantzushan position; the Twelfth Division moved on the Saimachi-Hsihoyen-Anping road; the Second Division, in the center, operated via Tienshuitten and Santaoing against the Russian position through Tsuekou and Height 2070.

As the Japanese concentration against Tsuekou became apparent the Second Brigade of the Russian Thirty-first Infantry Division crossed from the right bank of the Taitzu River and the forces defending Anping were rearranged as follows: The "right fighting section," under General Herschelmann, had in the first line between Height 2070 and Miao-

ling 16 battalions, 54 guns, 8 sotnias, and 2 mounted detachments; in rear of the right of this line was a reserve of about 10 battalions, with artillery, under Major-General Rabinkin; in rear of the left was a reserve of about 5 battalions, with artillery, under Major-General Prince Orbeliani; south of Anping were two batteries, with a battalion escort, arranged to fire on the Tsuekou position should it be carried by the Japanese.

Colonel Klembovski, with the One hundred and twenty-second (Tambov) Regiment, the Seventh Battery of the Thirty-first Artillery Brigade, and 2 sotnias, held the position on Height 1911 (Hungshaling).

The general reserve, under Major-General Vasiliev, was in two groups; one, of 4 battalions, at Anping, and the other, of 8 battalions and 50 guns, at Shunshuyantzu.

The Guards advanced on August 23, being opposed only by small patrols, and on the 24th occupied a line passing through Erhtaoho, the Second Brigade (Watanabe) on the right, the First Brigade (Asada) on the left; the Second and Twelfth Divisions moved forward on the afternoon of the 25th. At about 5.45 a. m. on the 25th the Guards artillery, from the height north of Takou, opened fire with one battery on the Russian line near Kofuintzu, and the infantry drove back the Russian outposts to the line Tahsintun-Tahsikou.

To meet the concentration of the Japanese infantry near Takou the Russian line was prolonged from the height west of Kofuintzu through that north of Hsiaohsikou to near Pao-shukou. This echelon, containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ sotnias, and 20 guns, was placed under the command of Major-General Kashtalinski. To further strengthen the threatened right flank of the Lantzushan position two regiments of the Thirty-fifth Division, Seventeenth Corps, and 3 batteries were concentrated at Hsiaoling during the night of the 25th; the One hundred and fortieth (Zaraisk) Regiment, same corps, 1 battery and 6 squadrons left Tsaofangtun at midnight, moving via Weichiakou on Kofuintzu. General Bilderling also shifted 2 regiments from the right to the left bank of the Taitzu, stationing the main body at the bridge at Hsiaotuntzu, and sending 3 battalions to Kinchiatunhsikou.

During the night of August 25 the Japanese Twelfth Division, Twenty-third Brigade (Kigoshi) on the right, the

Twelfth Brigade (Sasaki) on the left, moved forward and attacked Hungshaling and Chipanling. The attack of the left column, made in conjunction with the Second Division, drove back the Russians occupying the line from near Tsuekou to Miaoling to the line Tsuekou-Sanchiatzu, but the Russian force at Hungshaling successfully resisted the attack.

During this attack the Second Division also moved forward, the Fifteenth Brigade (Okasaki) on the right, the Third Brigade (Matsunaga) on the left, and attacked the Russian line, in advance of Tsuekou, running from Chipanling to Height 2070, and carried the greater part of the same by dawn. The Russian reserve, under Major-General Vasiliev, already en route to make a strong demonstration beyond Tsuekou, reenforced this part of the line, and severe fighting continued until about noon of August 26. The Russians occupied the line from Height 2070 to Yuchiakou and about 1.30 p. m. their artillery near Anping opened fire, thus assisting the troops that were being driven back from the position between Tsuekou and Sanchiatzu.

At 1.30 a. m. on August 26 Lieutenant-General Ivanov sent from Hsiaoling the 2 regiments of the Thirty-fifth Division, 2 batteries and 1 squadron to take up a position on the height north of Kofuintzu.

At 5.35 a. m. the Guards artillery, increased to 60 guns from the artillery of the Second Division, on a line from Ertahou to the height north of Takou, opened fire on the Russian positions, especially on the heights west of Kofuintzu. The infantry of Asada's brigade which had driven in the Russian outposts, by noon had advanced to a line along the stream from Hsiaohsikou to the foot of the height south of Paoshukou, practically outflanking the Russian right. The Zarsk Regiment, en route from Sanshantzu to Changchiaopu, on reaching a point about midway between these towns, learned of the situation. Its commander moved to Paoshukou and attacked down the valley. The Japanese line was driven out of the valley and by 2 p. m. the Zarsk Regiment had occupied the bluffs just north of Tahsikou, where it remained controlling with its fire the valley about Tahsikou. During the forenoon the Twenty-ninth Kobi Regiment, then in the reserve of the Japanese First Army, was ordered to march to the assistance of the Guards Division.

At 6 a. m., August 26, the attack of the right column of the Japanese Twelfth Division had reached Hungshaling (called the Peikou position by the Russians), one mountain battery firing for a short time from the height about 1 mile northeast of Heiyu. Unsuccessful at first, the attack was repeated in the afternoon with increased severity, and by 6 p. m. the Tambov Regiment and two battalions sent to its assistance were compelled to withdraw with the loss of the 8 guns of the Thirty-first Artillery Brigade.

General Kuropatkin ordered that Peikou be retaken at any cost, but before the execution of this order was begun he ordered withdrawal from the Lantzushan-Anping positions, the second order reaching General Bilderling about midnight.

The Russians withdrew their main forces, leaving rear guards to delay the Japanese advance. By evening of the 27th the Japanese occupied a line from Hungshaling along the heights close to the right bank of the Tang River to Kofuintzu and then through the heights north of Tahsikou. The Russians remaining in the triangle formed by the Taitzu and Tang rivers retired across the latter over a military bridge, near Shuangmiaotzu, which they then destroyed, floating the pontoons down to the Taitzu River.

General Kuroki reported the capture of 8 guns, a quantity of ammunition, and various articles; also that his losses on the 26th and 27th were about 2,000.

General Kuropatkin reported that the battle was a serious one, and General Sakharov reported that the Russians had lost over 1,500; the greater portion of their losses occurred in the Tenth Corps.

On August 27 the Japanese Fourth and Second Armies reached a line extending from Shangshihchiaotzu to west of Sunatai, skirmishing with some Russian detachments during the advance, and prepared to attack the Anshantien position, held by the First, Second, and Fourth Siberian Corps. As a result of the progress of the fighting near Anping the Russians at Anshantien did not offer serious resistance. In their withdrawal the Russians were followed closely by the Japanese columns, which by 10 a. m. on the 28th had advanced to a line through Tiaochuntai-Tashitou-Taokuantun and were able to bring an artillery fire upon some Russian columns crossing the Sha River.

During the withdrawal 1 battery, 8 guns, of the First Siberian Corps, mired so badly that it was found impossible to remove it, even when using all available horses assisted by soldiers with ropes, and was abandoned to the Japanese.

On August 28 in the Japanese First Army the action of the Twelfth Division was confined to artillery fire with the opposing Russians on the right bank of the Taitzu and left bank of the Tang. The Second Division attacked and displaced the Russian rear guard from the heights north and west of Sanchiasai, Matsunaga's brigade continuing to Height 1701. The Guards advanced and, after some severe fighting, especially north of Wantsikou, occupied the line of heights through Ssufangtai-Sanshantzu.

On August 29 the Twelfth Division began preparations to cross to the right bank of the Taitzu; the Second Division occupied Shihsuitzu and Tashihmenling; the Guards advanced to the heights south of Hsuchiakou and reconnoitered toward Yayuchi. In the Japanese Fourth Army the Tenth Division effected a junction with the left of the Guards Division near Weichiakou, drove the Russians from that locality, and advanced toward Mengchifang; the Fifth Division occupied a line from Laichiapu to Heiniuchuang. The Japanese Second Army occupied the line of the Sha River with its right advanced to Heiniuchuang.

To meet the advance of the Japanese armies General Kuropatkin, on August 29, issued an order under which the various organizations under his command were to occupy the prepared positions and oppose a determined resistance to the further advance of the Japanese. The details of the occupation of positions were under corps commanders.

As a result of said order in the First Siberian Corps (General Stackelberg), 9 battalions and 24 guns, under Major General Gerngross, held the line from Kuchiatzu to the Hsiaoyangtzu-Shoushanpu road; 6 battalions and 24 guns, under Major-General Kondratovich, extended the line from that road to the Hsiaoyangtzu-Hsinlitun road; the Thirty-third Regiment was on the height of Fangchiatun; 9 battalions, under Major-General Zikov, were held as reserve at the village of Shoushanpu; 2 batteries were near Chuangchiatun, facing west; 2 were west of the Mandarin road, north of the spur cut by that road from the ridge north of

Hsiaoyangtzu; 2 were in rear of the first dip and 2 in rear of the second dip east of the Mandarin road; 2 were in the saddle of the Fangchiatun-Nanpalichuang road; Colonel Gurko, with 8 squadrons and sotnias, was at Nanpalichuang.

In the Third Siberian Corps (Lieutenant-General Ivanov), 6 battalions and 16 guns, under Major-General Danilov, held the heights west and south of Tsaofangtun as far east as the Tsaofangtun-Weichiakou road, the artillery being on the north slope in rear of depressions, and 1 battalion holding an isolated peak in front of the main line; 9 battalions, under Major-General Stolitzi, extended this line to across the Suichangyu-Mengchiafang road. Thirty-two guns were placed on the northern slope of the line of low hills north of Tsaofangtun, a position that gave a good field of fire on the low ground between the First and Third Siberian Corps; 32 guns were placed on the northwestern slope of the spur that terminates at Suichangyu. The general reserve, 19 battalions and the 2 mountain batteries, under Major-General Kashatalinski, was at Tsaofangtun. The 6 sotnias, also, were at Tsaofangtun, ready to reconnoiter the gap between the First and Third Siberian Corps.

In the Tenth Corps (Lieutenant-General Sluchevski) 8 battalions under Major-General Herschellmann, held the line from the left of the Third Siberian Corps to the Kaoingtzu-Wangpaotai road; Major-General Vasiliev, with 8 battalions, held the line from that road to Hsiaopu.

The 12 mortars were in the saddle over which the Kaoingtzu-Yayuchi road passes; 32 guns were at Kaoingtzu; 32 were at Hsiaopu and on the line between that village and Yayuchi; 8 battalions and 24 guns were in reserve at Kaoingtzu; 8 battalions were in reserve at Suichangyu.

In the army reserve Lieutenant-General Zasulich (Second Siberian Corps), with 16 battalions, 32 guns, 2 sotnias, and 1 sapper battalion, was between Hsituchiaotzu and Tungpalichuang, 4 of his battalions occupying a fortified position near Pachiakangtzu; Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev (Fourth Siberian Corps), with 22 battalions, 32 guns, 6 sotnias, and 1 sapper battalion, was near Talingtzu; Major-General Samsonov, with 19 sotnias and 6 guns, was at Changchialintzu, within the line of forts; Major-General Maslov, commander

of the intrenched camp of Liaoyang, had 9 battalions, 32 guns, and 2 sotnias.

On the right flank Major-General Mishchenko, with 16 guns and 21 sotnias, was moving south on Wuluntai, with instructions to connect with the detachment of 1 battalion, 12 guns, and 14 sotnias under Major-General Vladimir Grekov at Hsiaopeiho.

The left flank was guarded by 18½ battalions, 74 guns, 13½ squadrons and sotnias under General Bilderling. Of these forces, 2½ battalions and 8 guns were in position at Hsikuantun; 4 battalions and 24 guns near Hsiaowagotzu; 8 battalions and 36 guns were in position from the heights at Sanwantzu to that at Tsofankou; 12 squadrons and sotnias were at Hsikuantun and Chuankufen; the Fifty-second Dragoon Regiment was reconnoitering the right bank of the Taitzu River above Kuantun.

Major-General Orlov, with 8 battalions, 16 guns, and 1 sotnia, was near Shahopu.

In the Japanese army at this time the orders were for the left of the First Army and the entire Fourth Army to attack the Russian line from the Wangpaotai-Kaolingtzu road to Heiniuchuang, and for the Second Army to attack the Shou-shanpu position. To comply with this order General Oku issued the following order:

1. The enemy is still holding his position on the heights of Shoushanpu and Hsinlitun. Our cavalry brigade has advanced to the vicinity of Wangerhtun.

2. The army will advance on the 30th against the line Shoushanpu-Fangchiatun, with a view to attacking the enemy.

3. The Third Division will leave the line of the Sha River at 5 a. m., August 30, will move east of the railway on the front Tataitzu-Heiniuchuang, and advance against the southern and southeastern heights of Shou-shanpu. One regiment of the artillery brigade is attached to the Third Division.

4. The Sixth Division will leave the line of the Sha River at 5 a. m. in conjunction with the Third Division, marching between the railway and the road through Tayaotun, Tachuntzu, Likaipu, and Liuchiasanchiatzu.

5. The Fourth Division will leave the line of the Sha River at 6 a. m. and, marching by the western road, will assemble at Hsinglungtai.

6. The artillery brigade (less one regiment) is under the commander of the Sixth Division and will march closely behind the same. In case of being compelled by bad roads, it may march on the Mandarin road.

7. The foot artillery (34 guns and mortars) will march at 5 a. m. via the Mandarin road.

8. The infantry reserves (two Kobi brigades) will march at 5 a. m., following the railway, and assemble at Shaho village.

9. The commanding general will start along the railway at 5 a. m. and will be found at Shaho village.

In compliance with the above order the commander of the Third Division issued the following order:

1. The enemy is still holding his positions south of Shoushanpu and Hsinlitun. The advance guard of our cavalry brigade is expected to reach the vicinity of Wangerhtun to-day. The army is to advance to-day to the line Shoushanpu-Fangchiatun, with a view to attacking the enemy. The Sixth Division is to leave the line of the Sha River at 5 a. m. and is expected to reach the line Liuchiasanchiatzu-Kuchiatzu, advancing on the roads west of the Mandarin road and to include the road through the villages of Tayao-tun, Tachuntzu, and Likaipu.

2. The Third Division will advance against the southern and eastern hills of Shoushanpu.

3. The Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiment, a section of cavalry, the Third Artillery Regiment (less one battalion), and one section of the Third Engineer Battalion will form the advance guard of the Seventeenth Brigade and will march on the southern hill of Shoushanpu via the Mandarin road.

4. The Sixth Infantry Regiment, one battalion of the Third Artillery Regiment, and one section of the Third Engineer Battalion will form the advance guard of the Sixth Brigade, will leave the line of the Sha River at 5.20 a. m. and march on the hill north of Hsiaoyangtzu via Yangchiao chuang and Heiniuchuang.

5. The troops forming the main body of the left column will start at 6 a. m., following the advance guard closely in the following order:

(a) Squadron of cavalry (less two sections); (b) division headquarters; (c) Eighteenth Infantry Regiment; (d) headquarters and one company of the Engineer Battalion; (e) Thirteenth Artillery Regiment; (f) Thirty-third Infantry Regiment; (g) Ambulance Corps.

6. The division commander will be at the head of the main body of the left column.

About 5 a. m. on August 30 a small detachment from the Guards attacked the Russian line near Mengchiafang. The attack was followed by an exchange of artillery fire that continued for about four hours. The Guards again opened a heavy artillery fire about 10 a. m. on the Mengchiafang-Yayuchi positions and moved the infantry forward to about 1,000 yards from the Russian line.

About 5.30 a. m. a battalion from the Tenth Division and Kobi brigade attacked the hill held by the Russians as an advance post in front of the Third Siberian Corps. A few minutes later a Japanese battery opened from near Kuchiatzu, and the attack with increasing force was twice repeated

and the hill carried about 6 a. m. From the reserve of the Third Siberian Corps two battalions were sent to reenforce its right, which was now subjected to a very severe infantry fire from the line through the hill just carried by the Japanese. The Japanese artillery from south of Mengchiasang, near Weichiakou and Shihchiotzu, also opened fire on this portion of the Russian line, and the infantry began advancing down the valley from Shihchiotzu toward Wichiakou.

At 7 a. m. General Kuropatkin ordered Lieutenant-General Zasulich to send 3 battalions to the reserve of the Third Siberian Corps. Six battalions of the Tenth Corps also were sent to the reserve of the Third Siberian Corps, but a little later 4 of these battalions were returned to the Tenth Corps.

The attack down the valley toward Wichiakou was opposed not only by the right of the Third Siberian Corps, but also by the force under Major-General Putilov near Pachiakangtzu, now consisting of $7\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, 55 guns, and 6 sot-nias. This attack was followed by several others against different portions of the front occupied by the Third Siberian Corps. About 1 p. m. these attacks ceased for a time, the artillery fire continuing. The fighting had been severe and the losses on both sides heavy. The only material advantage on either side was the capture by the Japanese of the hill held as an advance post in front of the right of the Third Siberian Corps.

About 3.30 p. m. the Japanese again attacked, advancing against the western Yayuchi heights on both sides of the Tsaofangtun-Weichiakou road and on Pachiakangtzu. Some of the trenches occupied by the Eleventh Rifle Regiment on the left of the Third Siberian Corps were captured about 4.30 p. m. The Eleventh Regiment, assisted by a regiment from the reserve and the fire of the Russian artillery, assumed the offensive and drove the attacking party back to Hsuehchiakou. The attack of the right brigade of the Guards on the western height of Yayuchi was partly successful, but was halted by the arrival of 4 battalions sent from the reserve of the Tenth Corps to strengthen its right. About 7 p. m. the Japanese Third Brigade made an attack on the height east of the Kaolingtzu-Wangpaotai road, which lasted until 10 p. m., causing 3 battalions to be sent from the reserve of the Tenth Corps to that portion of its front.

During the afternoon attack on the Tsaofangtun heights and Pachiakangtzu 2 battalions of Russians from the latter position assumed the offensive, advancing as far as Wichiakou.

On August 30, also, the Japanese Fifth Division, moving in conjunction with their Second Army, attacked the Shoushanpu position. Contact with the Russians was first gained by troops of the Fifth Division in the vicinity of Tawan at dawn. About 6 a. m. the Japanese artillery opened fire from a line running generally from Heiniuchuang through Height 224 to Taputzu. The infantry of the Third Division, on reaching the line through Heiniuchuang and Tataitzu, was extended into the hills east of Heiniuchuang, joining the Fifth Division and occupying Hsiaoyangtzu about 10.45 a. m.

By 11 a. m. the Japanese Sixth Division had reached a line through Tachaochiatai and opened fire against the Russian trenches at Mayetun and Kuchiatzu. At about the same time General Kuropatkin received a report from Major-General Mishchenko saying he had found the villages of Wuluntai, Binmatun, and Baichialaoguawo occupied by small detachments of Japanese. General Kuropatkin ordered that 2 battalions from the Fourth Siberian Corps and 8 sotnias from the Ural regiments be sent to General Mishchenko. Three battalions from the Second Siberian Corps were sent to the First Siberian Corps, and the Twelfth Siberian (Barnaul) Regiment and 12 guns from the Fourth Siberian Corps were ordered to march to the line of the railway north of Kuchiatzu. A little later the Seventh (Krasnozhar) Regiment and 12 guns from the Fourth Siberian Corps were placed at the disposal of General Stackelberg and ordered to Hsipulichuang.

About 2 p. m. the battery with the Japanese cavalry reached a position near Wangerhtun that permitted a fire upon the rear of the Russian position at Shoushanpu.

In the meantime one Kobi regiment was sent to reinforce the right of the Third Division, which, with the left of the Fifth Division, was operating against the height northeast of Hsiaoyangtzu, causing the 8 battalions and 2 batteries of the Second Siberian Corps to be sent from Tungpalichuang

to Hsialichuang, while 2 batteries were placed at the disposal of General Stackelberg and sent to Fangchiatun.

The Twelfth Siberian (Barnaul) Regiment reached Yuchiachantzu at 5.30 p. m. The accompanying 12 guns took up a position along the railway and opened fire on Chuchiaputzu, Baichialaoguawo, and Hsiaochingtsuitzu. Assisted by the Seventh (Krasnozharsk) Regiment, the Barnaul Regiment occupied Chuchiaputzu and stopped the advance parties of the left of the Japanese Sixth Division and of a column of 4 battalions from the Fourth Division which had prolonged the Japanese left. The rifle fire continued in the neighborhood of Chuchiaputzu until midnight, when the Russians in that vicinity appear to have retired to the railroad.

At nightfall Major-General Mishchenko retired to Tanchuangtzu.

At 4.25 p. m. General Oku was informed that the Russians had taken the offensive from the Tsaofangtun position, and was directed to drive the Russians from the Shoushanpu position as quickly as possible. Accordingly, night attacks on that position were contemplated. The attack to the west of Shoushanpu was deferred because of the Russian offensive on that part of the field. The attack of the Third Division began to develop toward morning of August 31. During the night the Japanese Tenth Division made a demonstration against the right flank of the Tsaofangtun position and small parties occupied Wichiakou, Minchialantzu, and Tassu.

During the night of the 30th and on the 31st of August the Japanese Twelfth Division and the Fifteenth Brigade, Second Division, forded the Taitzu River in the neighborhood of Lientaowan and, with but little opposition, by 6 p. m. had occupied the heights extending from west of Kuantun to near Tsakou, the Twelfth Division on the right. At Goyo was constructed a pontoon bridge, by which artillery crossed during the night of the 31st.

Information of the crossing reached the commander of the Fifty-second Dragoon Regiment at 6.20 a. m. and General Kuropatkin at 11 a. m., the delay being said to have resulted from a break in the wires leading from the Seventeenth Corps to headquarters. In compliance with an order sent from General Kuropatkin's headquarters at 11.30 a. m.,

Lieutenant-General Dobrzhinski, with 8½ battalions of the Seventeenth Corps, occupied a position on the eastern slopes of Height 917, through Hsikuantun and Manjuyama, placing 16 guns near Hsikuantun and 32 east of Sahutun.

To guard the left of this position Major-General Orbeliani, with 2½ battalions, 6 guns, and 16 sotnias, was sent to Yang-chiaputzu. The Fifty-second Dragoon Regiment had retired before the Twelfth Division to Choheiyentai.

In the meantime the Guards Kobi Brigade crossed the Taitzu River, surprised the sotnia at Weiningying, and advanced to Pensihu. General Liubavin, who had 6 sotnias and 4 guns at Pensihu, 1 sotnia at Weiningying, and 2 sotnias at Sanchiatzu, withdrew to Hsiaoshihchiaotzu, where he was joined the next day by the Two hundred and thirteenth Orovaisk Regiment and 1 battery.

At 3.20 a. m. August 31 the Japanese attempted to break through along the Mengchiasang-Suichangyu road and at 5.30 a. m. made an attack against the right of the Tsaofangtun position that continued until about 8 a. m. From that time on the Third Siberian Corps was not subjected to any severe attack on the 31st, although several times subjected to a severe artillery fire and several lesser attacks in the afternoon. During the afternoon the Russians from the Pachiakangtzu position drove the Japanese out of Minchialantzu and Tassu.

In front of the Russian Tenth Corps all was quiet except a reconnaissance by a Russian regiment, which advanced as far as Chututai and was then ordered to return.

About 3 a. m. the Japanese began an attack on the positions of the First Siberian Corps that continued throughout the day with practically no interruptions. The right of the Third Division, in conjunction with the Fifth Division, attacked the height northeast of Hsiaoyangtzu. The Sixth Division renewed the attack on Mayetun, being assisted by the fire of a large number of guns. The Fourth Division was advancing through Chuchiaputzu, Hsiangohotzu, and Chougohotzu with an advance company as far as Yuchia-chantzu. The First Cavalry Brigade was in the vicinity of Wangerhtun with a detachment at Shuitsuiyan.

In the early morning Major-General Mishchenko moved from Tanchuangtzu toward Wuluntai, his 2 battalions of the Tenth Siberian Regiment driving the Japanese out of

Shuitsuiyan. The 2 Russian batteries at Chuangchiatun were directed to fire against the Japanese to the west, and 7 battalions of the First Siberian Corps reserve were moved to Shoushanpu, leaving but 2 battalions in reserve at Fang-chiatun.

By noon the attack against the Shoushanpu position was general and very severe. Shortly after noon the Japanese captured some of the advance trenches near the Hsinlitun-Hsiaoyangtzu road and reached the crest of the elevation. Here they were subjected to artillery fire from east of Fang-chiatun in addition to the fire of the infantry they were attacking, and were driven back about 1.45 p. m. to the lower trenches.

About noon the Twelfth Siberian (Barnaul) Regiment and 1 battalion from the reserve drove the Japanese company out of Yuchiachantzu.

The First Siberian Corps was hard pressed throughout the day, being under a continuous fire of infantry and artillery, the fire of the latter being particularly severe from about 5 p. m. until after 7 p. m. and coming from all the Japanese artillery within range.

On receipt at 11 a. m. of the report of the Japanese crossing the Taitzu River, General Kuropatkin decided to withdraw to the main Liaoyang position and to concentrate the troops thus rendered available against the Japanese on the right bank. This decision was communicated to corps commanders about noon, with instructions to defer the withdrawal until after nightfall. The withdrawal was rendered less difficult than it would otherwise have been by the fact that on both the 30th and 31st the trains were being sent to the right bank of the Taitzu River, while the railroad had been actively employed in the removal of stores and the evacuation of the wounded.

In the withdrawal the Eighty-fifth and Two hundred and Eighty-second Regiments, with 8 guns, under Major-General Eck, were to lead, going to Ertaokou (near Hsikuantun).

The Tenth Corps was to go to Sinchung, sending 2 battalions and 16 guns to occupy the position on the right bank of the Taitzu River near Muchang, and 8 battalions and 24 guns to the Liaoyang garrison.

The Third Siberian Corps, timing its withdrawal with that of the First Siberian Corps, so as to protect the left flank of the latter, was to concentrate along the north wall of Liaoyang, detaching 6 battalions and 16 guns to the Liaoyang garrison.

The Second and Fourth Siberian Corps were to join the Liaoyang garrison, to be commanded by Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev, thus raising the garrison to 64 battalions, 102 field guns, 22 heavy guns, 24 mortars, 10 sotnias, and 2½ battalions of sappers.

The First Siberian Corps and the force under Major-General Mishchenko were to withdraw entire to the right bank of the Taitzu River.

The Seventh (Krasnozhar) Siberian Regiment, with 2 additional battalions, was to hold its position near Yuchiachantzu, covering the withdrawal of the First Siberian Corps and protecting the railroad station.

At 6 p. m. Major-General Samsonov was ordered to at once proceed to and occupy the Yentai mines, to reconnoiter southeast of the same and protect the left flank of the Seventeenth Corps. A little later Major-General Orlov, with his 12 battalions, 16 guns, and 3 sotnias, was ordered to proceed at daybreak on September 1 from Yentai Station to Hsiaotailienkou, there to reconnoiter and attack the right flank of the Japanese, and to fall back toward the Yentai mines should he find the Japanese in superior strength.

The Russian withdrawal was carried out as ordered. The First Siberian Corps began its withdrawal at 9 p. m. and concluded about 3 a. m. on the morning of September 1, at which time the First Siberian Regiment withdrew under rifle fire from near Mayetun. The Third Siberian and Tenth Corps, leaving as rear guards the detachments that were to be sent to the Liaoyang garrison, withdrew without being molested. The Shoushanpu position was occupied by the Japanese by dawn of September 1, and the Tsaofangtun position was occupied during the forenoon of the same day. The Japanese Second and Fourth Armies were then fronting the main line of defense south and west of Liaoyang.

This line consisted of strongly constructed field works, from 800 to 1,800 yards apart, connected by a network of shelter trenches, gun emplacements being in general back

of and opposite the center of the interval between field works. The line began at a point about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Ufa, ran west to the railway, turned sharply north and ran through Hsinerhchung to Fort No. 8 on the right bank of the Taitzu River. A second defensive line ran from the northwest corner of the city wall to the river.

Including the railway bridge and the one constructed at Ufa, 8 bridges crossed the Taitzu River within the main defensive line.

On the morning of September 1 the Russian forces were distributed as follows:

I. Seventeenth Corps: (a) Major-General Yanzhul, 8 battalions, 40 guns, and 2 squadrons, was holding the line from Sanwantzu to Tsofankou; (b) Lieutenant-General Dobrzinski, 16½ battalions, 96 guns, and 4½ squadrons and sotnias, was holding a line from the spur southwest of Hsikuantun through that village to include Manjuyama; (c) Major-General Eck, with his unattached brigade of 7 battalions, 8 guns, and 2 sotnias stationed at Tutaokou and Chouchingtzu, acted as reserve to the corps; (d) Major-General Orbeliani, 2 battalions, 6 guns, and 12 squadrons, was at Choheiyentai with instructions to reconnoiter to the east and toward the Yentai mines, and to protect the left flank of the corps.

II. Tenth Corps: (a) Main body, 22 battalions, 58 field and 7 mountain guns, 12 mortars, and 4 sotnias, was at Fenshan, Shangwagotzu, and Shichotzu; (b) 8 battalions and 24 guns were in the Liaoyang garrison; (c) 2 battalions and 16 guns held a portion of the Muchang position.

III. First Siberian Corps: (a) The First Division was at Liutsuichuang; (b) the Ninth Division was at Yingtsuishi; (c) Colonel Gurko, with his 9 squadrons and sotnias, was at Kaolichiang. The corps was much reduced in numbers. The Thirty-third Regiment was merged with the Thirty-fifth Regiment, bringing the strength of the latter up to 5 companies of 10 officers and 1,020 men. Eight fresh battalions joined the corps about this time.

IV. Third Siberian Corps: (a) 18 battalions, 48 guns, and 4 sotnias were at Chaochialing; (b) 6 battalions and 16 guns were with the Liaoyang garrison.

V. General Mishchenko, with 21 sotnias and 12 guns, was at Siaichiatun.

VI. Major-General Orlov, with 12 battalions, 20 guns, and 2 sotnias, was on the branch railway near Hsiaotalienkou.

VII. Major-General Samsonov, with 6 guns and 19 sotnias, was at the Yentai mines.

VIII. Major-General Liubavin had 4 battalions, 12 guns, and 12 sotnias at Hsiaoshihchiaotzu and Shangpingtaitzu.

IX. Major-General Vladimir Grekov, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, 12 guns, and 4 sotnias, was on the right bank of the Taitzu between Liaoyang and Hsiaopeiho, his right connecting with Major-General Kossagovski's detachment at Tawan on the Liao River.

X. Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev, with 58 battalions, 118 guns, 24 mortars, 10 sotnias, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of sappers, was in the Liaoyang defenses on the left bank of the Taitzu River.

Major-General Kondratovich, with 6 battalions, 8 guns, and 2 sotnias of the Liaoyang garrison, was on the right bank of the Taitzu River near Fort No. 8, with orders to assist Major-General Grekov in guarding the Taitzu below Liaoyang.

While the Liaoyang garrison and troops assigned to protect the flanks of the same were to hold back any direct advance of the Japanese Second and Fourth Armies the remainder of the Russian forces under immediate command of General Kuropatkin were to carry out the following plan:

The Seventeenth Corps was to hold the Hsikuantun position as a pivot; the Tenth Corps, First Siberian Corps, and the troops under Major-General Mishchenko were to advance on the front Sahutun-Hsiaotalienkou; Major-General Orlov was to move on Chuankufen, coordinating his movements with those of the First Siberian Corps; Major-General Samsonov was to move on the extreme left flank, reconnoitering toward Pensihu; 2 regiments of the First Corps were to move from Mukden to Shahopu to take the position vacated by Major-General Orlov. The Third Siberian Corps was to act as reserve of this force.

The organizations taking part in this attack were to assemble on the 1st, the concentration was to take place on the 2d, and the attack was to be made on the 3d of September. The troops taking part were to aggregate 95 battalions, 60 sotnias and squadrons, and 342 guns, making a force of about 67,000 bayonets and 5,000 sabers.

On September 1 the Japanese Fifteenth Brigade, assisted by the Twelfth Division on its right, began advancing against Manjuyama. At 6.30 a. m. the Japanese artillery opened fire from the ridge east of Chuankufen and the Russian advance posts retired from the ridge west of Chuankufen, which was occupied by the Japanese about 8 a. m. The exchange of artillery fire continued with but little interruption throughout the day; the Japanese firing from near Kuantun and Tsakou, the Russians firing from near Hsikuantun, Yangchiatun, and Choheiyentai.

In the Russian position the Tenth (Novoingermanland) Regiment occupied Hsikuantun and the slopes southwest and northeast of the same; the One hundred and thirty-seventh (Niezhin) Regiment occupied Manjuyama; the One hundred and fortieth (Zaraisk) Regiment was on the left of the Niezhin Regiment, the One hundred and thirty-ninth (Morshansk) and One hundred and thirty-eighth (Bolkhov) Regiments were in reserve.

About 7 p. m. the Japanese artillery increased its fire, and about 8 p. m. the Fifteenth Brigade, the Thirtieth Regiment on the right and the Sixteenth on the left, assaulted Manjuyama in front and on both flanks. The companies of the Novoingermanland Regiment that were in Hsikuantun and on the slope to the northeast gave way and retreated to Sahutun, thus exposing the right flank of the Niezhin Regiment. The left of the latter regiment also gave way, but was brought back with the aid of two companies of the Bolkhov Regiment. The artillery with the Novoingermanland Regiment retired to Tutaokou.

After a struggle of about one hour, the assault was repulsed and the Japanese artillery again began firing on Manjuyama. This was followed by a second assault, which again reached the crest but was driven back a short distance with the aid of 2 battalions of the Morshansk Regiment on the right of the Niezhin Regiment. The assault persisted and the Japanese finally occupied the crest about midnight, the opposing Russians falling back to the line from Height 917 through Sahutun to Choheiyentai.

The Japanese Third Brigade, Second Division, began to arrive toward night of September 1, and 3 companies of

the Twenty-ninth Regiment assisted in the capture of Manjuyama.

The Japanese Twelfth Division appears to have been placed on the defensive during September 1 by the Zaraisk Regiment and the threatened advance of the Russian forces to its north. Major-General Orlov by 4 p. m. had posted 4 battalions and 12 guns on the crest of the heights between the Yentai mines and Fangshen. The remaining 8 battalions and 8 guns were near the mines, as was also the command of Major-General Samsonov. Major-General Orbeliani was south of Fangshen, reconnoitering to the east, and the Fifty-second Dragoon Regiment was on the heights north of Tapu.

A small party of Japanese was in Tapu, and the heights south of that village were held by a larger force, the Twelfth Brigade, Twelfth Division.

In the Pensihu region there was a desultory engagement between the cavalry of Major-General Liubavin and the Kobi Brigade of Major-General Umezawa. After the engagement Major-General Liubavin fell back to Shangpingtaitzu, where he was again joined by his 3 sotnias from Weiningying and Sanchiatzu, and by 4 battalions of infantry.

The Japanese Second Army advanced infantry and artillery to the line Yuchiachantzu-Wanpaoshan, and a battery of mortars from near Shoushanpu fired at the railroad station and the town during the afternoon.

Early on September 2 Major-General Orlov moved south along the Fangshen heights, and when northwest of Tapu came into contact with the right brigade (Shimamura) of the Japanese Twelfth Division. In a short time the Russians fell into confusion, lost heavily, and withdrew, a portion retiring west and the remainder taking up position farther north on the Fangshen heights. The Japanese continued their attack upon this latter portion, driving it also to the west. By noon the Japanese Twelfth Division occupied the line of heights from near the mines to west of Tapu. Colonel Gurko with 7 squadrons, the advance guard of the First Siberian Corps, made a demonstration from Liulinkou against these heights, and 4 batteries of the First Siberian Corps, from near the same village, opened fire, while the infantry was pushed forward sufficiently to form a rallying point for the troops of Major-General Orlov. The latter was sent forward by

Lieutenant-General Stackelberg to again attack the Japanese with a battalion of the Two hundred and fifteenth Regiment that had assembled near Hsiaotalienkou. The First and Second East Siberian Rifle Regiments also took part in this attack, which was repulsed with heavy loss. Major-General Orlov and one of his brigade commanders, Major-General Fomin, were wounded, and the command of the Fifty-fourth Infantry Division was given to Major-General Stolitzi.

Major-General Samsonov, from near the Yentai mines, had sent one of his Cossack regiments, at 11.30 a. m., to aid Major-General Orlov. This regiment also withdrew, before the advancing Japanese, to the mines, where Major-General Samsonov was reenforced by Colonel Zapolski with 2 battalions and 4 guns from the First Siberian Corps. In withdrawing from the mines, about 6 p. m., Colonel Zapolski took up a position near Sanchiatzu and Major-General Samsonov concentrated his command at Kuchiatzu.

Toward evening a panic occurred in the troops of the Fifty-fourth Infantry Division, reassembled along the branch railway, as a result of which the greater portion reassembled during the night near the Yentai station on the main railway.

For the recapture of Manjuyama (called Niezhin Hill by the Russians) Lieutenant-General Dobrzhinski directed that the Thirty-fifth Division, assisted by the brigade of Major-General Eck, should, after a sufficient preparation by artillery fire, advance against the hill. At 8 a. m. 96 guns opened fire from east of Sahutun. In the first line from left to right there were 6 companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, 1 battalion of the One hundred and thirty-ninth, then the One hundred and twenty-first, supported by the remaining 6 companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment. The One hundred and twenty-third Regiment acted as reserve to the attacking force.

The One hundred and twenty-first Regiment, about noon, reached the spur southwest of Hsikuantun, driving back 6 companies of Japanese from the Fifteenth Brigade and Fourth Regiment that had advanced to this spur in the morning and which suffered severely from the Russian artillery fire during the withdrawal. The 6 companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, supporting the One hundred and twenty-first, advanced to the left front along the foot of

Manjuyama, came under a cross fire of infantry aided by machine guns, and was forced back a short distance with heavy loss.

In the afternoon the troops assigned for the final assault on Manjuyama comprised, on the left flank, under Colonel Istomin, commanding the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, 7 battalions drawn from three different regiments of the Tenth and Seventeenth Corps; in the center, under Major-General Vasiliev, 13 battalions drawn from both corps; on the right, 7 battalions under Major-General Eck. The artillery at Sahutun was increased, and the total number of guns taking part was finally raised to 152.

About 6 p. m. the Eighty-fifth Regiment had reached a point close to the southwestern slope of Manjuyama, still held by the Japanese Fifteenth Brigade with the Third Brigade in reserve. The Russian artillery fire ceased shortly before 7 p. m. (6 p. m. by the Japanese time), and the command of Colonel Istomin assaulted the hill and made a lodgment on the crest where held by the left of the Japanese Thirtieth Regiment. The troops from the command of Major-General Vasiliev, following slightly in rear and to the right of those of Colonel Istomin, also made a lodgment on the crest where held by the right of the Japanese Sixteenth Regiment. The attacking Russians were forced back about 200 yards, where they continued firing. About 10.30 p. m. a slight advance was made against the Japanese Sixteenth Regiment by the troops of Major-General Vasiliev.

The assaulting Russians began withdrawing in small groups toward Sahutun, and reinforcements of 5 battalions from the Seventeenth Corps and 2 from the Tenth Corps were sent forward. This force was attacked on its left flank, about 3 a. m. on September 3, by 2 battalions from the Japanese Third Brigade, and the entire Russian force fell back on Choheiyentai and Sahutun.

The Third Siberian Corps had moved to Changshutun, where it was held in reserve during September 2.

On the left bank of the Taitzu the Guards Division moved to Kouchingtzu, where it endeavored to force a crossing of the Taitzu with a view to attacking Hill 1057.

The Japanese Fourth and Second Armies completed their deployment in front of the main Russian position south and

west of Liaoyang; the artillery bombarded the position throughout the greater part of the day and the infantry gradually worked forward.

About noon a counter attack was made from the Russian right by a brigade of infantry accompanied by two batteries. The Japanese infantry made an unsuccessful attack in the morning and another about sunset.

In the early morning of September 3 Lieutenant-General Stackelberg, fearing his left was being turned by the Japanese in the neighborhood of the Yentai mines, withdrew the First Siberian Corps a short distance to the southwest and took up a position with the left resting on the branch railway. General Kuropatkin then ordered the evacuation of Liaoyang.

In the Japanese First Army the Twelfth Division remained in position. The Second Division rearranged its troops, placing the Third Brigade on the right of the Fifteenth. The Guards Division, unable to force a crossing at Kouchingtzu, was ordered to leave three batteries with an infantry support at Shuangmiaotzu and to march with the remainder to army headquarters at Kuantun.

The Russians continued to hold the heights southwest of Hsikuantun and their line in front of the Japanese First Army, and began the withdrawal of the troops holding Liaoyang.

In the Japanese Fourth and Second Armies the artillery, which had advanced closer to the Russian position during the night, opened a heavy fire at dawn. The infantry reached a line that was generally about 300 yards from the Russian position and made a series of unsuccessful attacks throughout the day. About 7 p. m. the Twentieth Brigade, Tenth Division, captured redoubt No. 2 (near Yuichuangmiao) and began working forward against the gate in the city wall.

On this day the Russian storehouses in the vicinity of Liaoyang station were destroyed by fire.

On September 4 the Second Brigade (Watanabe) of the Guards Division, which had been ordered to hasten forward, arrived at Kuantun. The fighting in that vicinity, however, had ceased, the Russians having withdrawn except from Hill 917, which was evacuated by them about 10 a. m. The Japanese First Army was ordered to pursue, but had made little progress when night came. The Guards Kobi Brigade

(Umezawa) had left a small force at Shangpingtaitzu to hold Major-General Liubavin's detachment in check and with the main body had arrived at the Yentai mines at 1 p. m. on September 3. This brigade moved north and, after a skirmish northwest of Sanchiatzu, occupied the hill east of Yumentzu about 6 p. m.

The Japanese Twelfth Division, in an endeavor to advance along the branch railway, came into contact about midnight with the First Siberian Corps near Hsiaotalienkou and was repulsed after some hand to hand fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. A Russian machine gun company took part in the engagement.

By 2 a. m. on September 4 troops from the Japanese Second Army had reached the railway station and occupied a portion of the walled city, where they assisted the troops of the Fourth Army in driving out the Russians, the street fighting continuing until about 10 a. m.

The remainder of the Russians retired across the Taitzu River, destroyed the military bridges, and burned the wood-work of the railway bridge.

On September 5 in the Japanese First Army the Guards Kobi Brigade remained in position on the hill east of Yumentzu, being opposed by the echelons of the First Siberian Corps in its withdrawal to the north on the Liufangtzu-Kushutzu road. The Twelfth Division reached a line through Taliengkou, the Second Division advanced on Lotatai, the Guards Division remained in reserve.

In the Russian army on that date the First Siberian Corps was at Hungchiatien, the Second Siberian at Lantzukai, the Third Siberian at Huanshan, the Fourth Siberian at Wulikai, the Tenth at Shahopu, the Seventeenth at Shihliho. General Kuropatkin telegraphed that his army, proceeding northward, had extricated itself from the dangerous position in which its center and left flank had faced the Japanese on a narrow front.

The Japanese reported the following casualties for the battles at Liaoyang and its neighborhood:

First Army.....	4, 866
Second Army.....	7, 681
Fourth Army.....	4, 992
Total.....	17, 539

Of these casualties there were 136 officers killed and 494 wounded.

The Russian General Staff reported 54 officers and 1,810 men killed, 252 officers and 10,811 men wounded, 5 officers and 1,212 men missing.

For the month of August (August 14 to September 13, new style), 1904, the Russian medical reports gave 91 officers killed and 477 wounded, 2,243 men killed and 15,379 wounded, this exclusive of the losses at Port Arthur.

BATTLE OF SHA RIVER.

(Plate XI.)

After the battle of Liaoyang the Japanese occupied a general front through Yentai Station and the mines, extending from the Hun River on the left eastward to Pensihu on the Taitzu River, the outposts being several miles farther north. The First Army was on the right and extended from the Yentai mines to Pensihu. The Guards Kobi Brigade (Umezawa) was in advance of the Pensihu district, which seems to have been held by weak detachments of service troops. The Guards Division was near Hsiaotalienkou, the Second Division near the Yentai coal mines, the Twelfth Division near Tapu. The Second Cavalry Brigade, under Major-General Prince Kanin, operated on the right.

The Fourth Army occupied the line from the Yentai mines to the railroad; the Second Army occupied the line to the west of the railroad. The First Cavalry Brigade, under Major-General Akiyama, was on the extreme left. A large portion of the divisional cavalry of the Japanese Second Army was under his command during the battle.

The general reserve consisted of 3 Kobi brigades and the Second Artillery Brigade, containing the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Regiments.

The only severe engagement between the opposing forces during the remainder of September was in the neighborhood of Shangpingtaitzu, where the Japanese detachment was attacked on September 17 at noon by a mixed brigade coming from the direction of Fushun and Mukden. After a severe engagement, lasting until night, the Russian force withdrew.

On October 2, 1904, General Kuropatkin issued an order

announcing his intention to take the offensive. The troops at his immediate disposal were reported to consist of 261 battalions (181,400 bayonets), 143 squadrons and sotnias, 864 guns, 32 machine guns, and 41 sapper companies. The Japanese forces confronting this army consisted practically of those organizations that had taken part in the battle of Liaoyang, and which had again been raised to full strength, and a corresponding number of Kobi organizations. The Eighth Division arrived during the battle, in which it appears to have taken part only as reserve, raising the total to from 164 to 170 battalions, 50 squadrons, 558 field and mountain guns, 10 siege guns, and 38 howitzers and mortars.

In the Russian Army the left wing, Eastern Detachment, was commanded by Lieutenant-General Stackelberg and consisted of the First, Second (Fifth East Siberian Rifle Division and Two hundred and thirteenth Infantry Regiment), and Third Siberian Corps, one brigade of the Fourth Siberian Corps, and the Siberian Cossack Division (Major-General Samsonov); 73 battalions, 34 sotnias, 164 guns, 32 machine guns, and 16 sapper companies.

The right wing, Western Detachment, was commanded by General Bilderling (Lieutenant-General Volkov was temporary commander of the Seventeenth Corps) and consisted of the Tenth and Seventeenth Army Corps; the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Dragoon Regiments; one-half of the Orenburg Cossack Division and the Ural Cossack Brigade (Major-General Grekov); 64 battalions, 26 squadrons and sotnias, 224 guns, and 8 sapper companies.

Lieutenant-General Dembovski's detachment, containing the Two hundred and fifteenth, Two hundred and sixteenth, and Two hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry Regiments, the Twenty-eighth Artillery Brigade, the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, the First Argunsk Cossack Regiment, the Fourth Transbaikal Cossack Battery (12 battalions, 16 sotnias, 32 guns, and 2 sapper battalions) was on the right bank of the Hun and operated in conjunction with the Western Detachment in the later stages of the battle.

The Sixth Siberian Corps (Lieutenant-General Sobolev, 32 battalions, 8 sotnias, 96 guns, and 3 sapper companies) was between Tichling and Mukden, and became a part of the Western Detachment in the later stages of the battle.

The general reserve consisted of the First Army Corps and the Fourth Siberian Corps (less one brigade); 56 battalions, 6 sotnias, 230 guns, and 7 sapper companies.

Major-General Mishchenko's Transbaikal Cossack Brigade, containing 23 sotnias and 8 guns, operated in front of the general reserve and connected the two wings in the early stages of the battle.

On the extreme right was the Liao River Detachment, commanded by Major-General Kossagovski and containing the Two hundred and eighty-first Infantry Regiment, Fourth Siberian Infantry Regiment, Amur Cossack Regiment; 6 battalions, 3 sotnias, and 12 guns.

On the extreme left was Lieutenant-General Rennenkampf with a mixed command (Eck, Pieterov, and Liubavin) consisting of troops from the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-first Infantry Divisions and the Second Brigade (Liubavin) of the Transbaikal Cossack Division; 14 battalions, 18 sotnias, 32 guns, and 1 sapper company.

There was also a detachment under Colonel Madritov, still farther east, containing 1 battalion and 6 sotnias, operating against Saimachi.

The effective strength of the Russian army was about 200,000; that of the Japanese, about 170,000.

The Russian plan was to move forward on the left, seize Pensiho, and then advance down the valley of the Taitzu against the Japanese prepared positions in the Yentai region. On the right General Bilderling was to advance along the Mandarin road and the railway toward Liaoyang. General Mishchenko was to maintain communications between the wings and was to be followed by the general reserve. In the Western Detachment each echelon was to intrench each position occupied.

The Russians advanced in several columns on a front reaching from west of the railway east to Fushun, and drove in the Japanese outposts after some skirmishing, in which the losses were slight on both sides. On October 6 they reoccupied Shaho station, and their railway troops restored the bridge over the Sha River the next day.

At dusk on October 7 Umezawa's brigade began to withdraw from the vicinity of Pienniulupu and arrived at Liu-

shakou the next morning. Two companies were stationed at Tumentzuling, 3 battalions and 4 guns at Taling, and 1 regiment and 2 guns were sent to the range of heights separating Pensihu from the small river flowing into the Taitzu near Weiningying. Before the arrival of the latter detachment the advance guard of Rennenkampf's force had driven back a Japanese outpost on the height west of Weiningying.

In the evening of October 8 the Twelfth Japanese Division was ordered to march (it was then near Wangkouyuling) farther east, and the division commander, Lieutenant-General Inouye, was placed in command of troops in the Pensihu district.

On October 9 one brigade of Eck's division and Liubavin's Cossack brigade of Rennenkampf's command crossed the Taitzu River at Weiningying, cut the communications of the troops at Pensihu and vicinity with their base at Hsihoyen, and intrenched. In the Eastern Detachment the Third Siberian Corps was at Kaotaitzu attacking the heights to the west; the First was at Hsiaoshihchiaotzu, with advance guards near Taling and Tumentzuling; the Second was at Pienniulupu. General Mishchenko was at Tapu; the Fourth Siberian Corps was at Haniutun, with advance guards at Mienhuapu and Hsiaoliuhotzu. Lieutenant-General Zarubaiev, with three-fourths of the Fourth Siberian Corps, was given command also of Mishchenko's troops and the left brigade of the Third Division (Lieutenant-General Mau), Tenth Corps, and began to intrench. Two regiments of the Fourth Siberian Corps intrenched east of Hanlashantzu, one south of Shangliuhotzu, and two southwest of Pachiatzu and Mienhuapu. General Mau's brigade was in echelon back of the right flank of this line on the heights northwest of Sanchiatzu, and General Mishchenko's brigade was sent to Mienhuapu to maintain communication with the Eastern Detachment. The First Army Corps was in the Erhtaokou region.

The advance troops of the Tenth Corps occupied Kushutzu and the hill to the west after a short skirmish. The main body was on the Shihli River. The Seventeenth Corps also was at the Shihli River to the west of the Mandarin road, advance troops occupying Wulitaitzu and Erhtaitzu. General Grekov's division was in the neighborhood of Tatungshanpu. The Sixth Siberian Corps, which concentrated near Tasu-

chiapu, Laishengpu, and Tatai on the 7th, advanced about 2 versts and sent one brigade as advance guard to Hsiao-shuluitzu. The First Brigade of the Fifty-fifth Division was occupying Tiehling and Mukden. Lieutenant-General Dembovski was at Changtan.

In addition to the severe fighting near Pensihu on October 9, there were numerous skirmishes along the entire line of the opposing armies. On the night of the 9th the First Siberian Corps began the attack on Taling and Tumentzuling, one brigade on each pass.

On October 10 the severe fighting continued in the neighborhood of Pensihu. The Russians in a night attack assaulted and carried the height west of Weiningying and the one east of the road leading from Pensihu to Hualienkou. They also continued the attack on Taling and Tumentzuling and opened an artillery fire on the Second Division, to which the Japanese artillery replied. Liubavin's brigade, from the south bank of the Taitzu, endeavored to cross and advance against the heights southwest of Pensihu. The Japanese Second Cavalry Brigade was ordered to March from Huiyao to Hsihoyen.

The Japanese Fourth and Second Armies began to advance, skirmishing with the opposing Russians. In the Fourth Army the Tenth Division occupied the heights east of Yumentzu; the left of the Fifth Division, in conjunction with the right of the Third Division, Second Army, attacked Wulitaitzu. The reserve division, of 3 Kobi brigades, was on the right of the Fifth Division. In the Second Army the left of the Third Division and right of the Sixth Division occupied Erhtaitzu, the left of the Sixth Division occupied Tatungshanpu. The Fourth Division, after some skirmishing, reached the vicinity of Yangchiachiantzu. The First Cavalry Brigade was at Chentanpu with a detachment at Heikoutai.

Of the Russian troops on this part of the field the Seventeenth Corps withdrew its advanced troops from Erhtaitzu and Tatungshanpu to the line Shihliho-Entehniulu-Hsiao-tuntai, holding this line with the Third Division and keeping the Thirty-fifth Division in reserve near Liutunkou. Major-General Grekov's Cossack division was near Litajentun. Colonel Stakhovich, commanding the Fifty-second Dragoon

Regiment, who was reenforced several times during the battle by detachments of infantry, connected the right of the Seventeenth Corps with the left of Grekov's division.

The movements of the Japanese on October 10 had followed an order, issued by Marshal Oyama at 10 p. m. on October 9, in which he said:

I shall attack the enemy before he completes his deployment and drive him back to the line Kangtolishan-Fengchiapu-Litajentun. The Twelfth Division and the Guards Kobi Brigade will advance on Hsiaoshihchiaotzu, and the main body of the First Army on Fengchiapu as soon as Wulitaitzu, on the Mandarin road, has been captured by the Fourth Army. The latter will march on the morning of October 10 in the direction of Ninkuantun; the Second Army against the line Panchiaopu-Litajentun. The latter will place strong reserves in rear of its right flank. The left wing will advance more rapidly than the right and undertake an enveloping movement.

On October 11 the Japanese in the forenoon recaptured the heights east of Pensihu and the one east of the road near Hualienkou. The Russians returned to the attack in this region and extended the severe fighting to the Taling and Tumentzuling regions, the First Siberian Corps reenforcing its first line. The Second Siberian Corps was in reserve at Hsiaoshihchiaotzu.

There was but little change in the relative positions of the Japanese First Army and the opposing Russians except on the extreme left of the former where the Fifteenth Brigade, moving in conjunction with the right of the Tenth Division, captured Temple Hill (also Sanchiatzu toward night) and repulsed the Russian counter attack made shortly after dark. The Tenth Division attacked Sankuaishihshan, held by a portion of the brigade of the Thirty-first Division under General Mau.

This reverse to the right flank of General Zarubaiev's line caused a suspension of the intended attack by the Russian Tenth Corps on Kushutzu and the height about 1 mile farther west, out of which positions the advance guard of the Tenth Corps had been driven that morning. The Japanese had begun to advance from these points and thus met the attack of the Tenth Corps. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment and two batteries of the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade had been sent to Shihliho to assist the Tenth Corps, permitting the latter to use its entire reserve in strength-

ening the main line on the Shihli River, and extending it toward the right of General Mau's brigade at Yingpan.

In the Japanese Second Army the left of the Third Division and the division reserve attacked the Entehniulu section from Tsaotaitzu and Erhtaitzu. The first assault, about 2 p. m., failed. A second assault was made and the village captured about 5 p. m.; the assaulting troops, having been reenforced from the army reserve, also carried Hsiaolankou. The Sixth Division occupied Yangchiawan, from which Colonel Stakhovich withdrew to Peiyentai, about noon and the Fourth Division occupied Sanchiatzu, with a detachment near Tatai where occurred a skirmish with a detachment of the Sixth Siberian Corps, the main force of which was now on the line Talientun-Hsiaosholuitzu. General Grekov's cavalry had withdrawn to the north and west to meet the movements of the Japanese First Cavalry Brigade.

During the night of October 11 General Zarubaiev intrenched his main line on the heights north of Shangliuhotzu and Hsiaoliuhotzu. The Seventeenth Corps commander, General Volkov, sent from his reserve the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment and two battalions of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment against Entehniulu. This force carried the village by a bayonet charge about 11 p. m., inflicting severe loss on the Japanese Thirty-third Regiment. The Japanese intrenched near the eastern and southern outskirts of the village.

The Second Brigade of the Fifty-fifth Division, Sixth Siberian Corps, was sent to Liutunkou during the night and placed under the commander of the Seventeenth Corps, the reserve of which had been depleted by the detachment sent against Entehniulu.

NOTE.—The various movements that had taken place left the distribution of troops on the Russian right flank as follows:

On the line Talientun-Hsiaosholuitzu was the main force of the Sixth Siberian Corps.

Under Colonel Stakhovich, at Peiyentai, were the Fifty-second Dragoon Regiment, 2 battalions of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment, one-half battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, 1 battery of the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade, 2 guns of the Third Artillery Brigade, and a volunteer detachment from the Tenth Regiment.

General Grekov's cavalry prolonged the line to the west through Peilintai, and the troops under Dembovski were at and near Changtan.

In the section Hsiaotuntai-Tuntai-Lantzukai were 1 battalion of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, 2 battalions of the Tenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, 6 companies of the Twelfth Regiment, and 2 batteries of the Third Artillery Brigade.

In Entehniulu was the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment. On the north bank of the Shihli River at this village and in Lunwanmiao were 2 battalions of the One hundred and fortieth Regiment and 1 battalion of the Tenth Regiment.

Between Lunwanmiao and Shihliho were $1\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, 2 battalions of the Twelfth Regiment, and 2 batteries of the Third Artillery Brigade.

In Shihliho were $2\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of the Eleventh Regiment, 6 companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment, 2 companies of the Twelfth Regiment, 3 batteries of the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade, and 2 batteries of the Third Artillery Brigade.

At Wulikai were 1 battalion of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment and 2 squadrons of the Fifty-first Dragoons.

In the Seventeenth Corps reserve at Liutunkou were 3 battalions of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment, 4 batteries of the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade, and, after 10 a. m. on the 12th, the Second Brigade of the Fifty-fifth Infantry Division, Sixth Siberian Corps.

On October 12 the severe fighting continued with but little change in the relative positions of the two combatants in the neighborhood of Pensihu, Taling, and Tumentzuling. The Japanese Second Cavalry Brigade, with its machine-gun company defeated Liubavin's infantry reserve near Taotingshan, and thus greatly aided the Japanese in the neighborhood of Pensihu, who up to this time had been hard pressed.

Beginning in the early morning the Guards Division carried the heights south, and later those north, of Pachiatzu. Colonel Kasa, with the Guards and Second Division cavalry regiments, was sent to Mienhuapu to protect the rear and right flank of the Guards from the troops of Mishchenko, who had fallen back to Sikou.

In the Japanese Second Division the Third Brigade in the early morning completed the capture of Sanjoshishan and the entire division attacked the heights of Hsiaoliuhotzu and Shaotaku, the Fifteenth Brigade being directed against Rokoshan.

In the Japanese Fourth Army the Tenth Division and 3 Kobi brigades captured Sankuaishihshan in the early morning, relieved the Thirtieth Regiment, Second Division, at Nanshan, and made an unsuccessful night attack on Shiroyama. In front of the Russian Tenth Corps the Japanese confined

their efforts to an artillery fire. The Russian troops from Sankuaishihshan halted on the main line from the hill south of Hamatan to Tsaichiatus. The detachments of Yingpan and Takou retired to Shingchuang. By night the main position of the Tenth Corps was Hunpaoshan-Ninkuantun.

In the Japanese Second Army the right of the Third Division attacked Shihliho and Wulikai station at daybreak; the left of the Third Division and right of the Sixth Division attacked Entehniulu; the left of the Sixth Division attacked Tuntai. The Fourth Division, reenforced from the army reserve, operated against the detachment of Colonel Stakhovich at Peiyentai and, in conjunction with the First Cavalry Brigade, against the cavalry of General Grekov farther west.

The attack of the Third and Sixth Divisions made little progress until about 10 a. m. The Fourth Division had gained ground so as to attack Peiyentai from the south and west, and this enabled the left of the Sixth Division to advance to the junction of the two streams north of Hsiaotuntai. Utilizing the valley of the creek coming from Chengchia, the Sixth Division continued its advance and captured Lantzukai and the 16 guns of the First and Second Batteries of the Third Artillery Brigade shortly before noon. Two unsuccessful attempts were made by the Russians to recapture the guns. The first attempt was made by the troops of the Lantzukai-Tuntai section; the second was made about 12.30 p. m. by the Two hundred and nineteenth Regiment from Chengchia and 1 battalion of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment from Wulikai. In repulsing these attacks the Sixth Division was aided by a reserve brigade which arrived from the Second Army reserve and crossed the Shihli River at Tuntai to move on Liutunkou. This brigade was brought to a stand on the right bank of the river and bivouacked near Tuntai.

In the meantime the Third Division had made two unsuccessful assaults on Shihliho and Entehniulu, the first about noon, the second about 2.30 p. m.

At 3.50 p. m. General Volkov issued an order directing his troops to hold their positions until dark and then to retire. The Thirty-fifth Division was to occupy the line Panchiaopu-Chengchia, its left connecting with the Tenth Corps, the Third Division in reserve at Shulingtzu; the brigade of the

Fifty-fifth Division to extend the line from Chengchia toward Hunlinpu; the detachment of Colonel Stakhovich to hold Hunlinpu and connect with the main body of the Sixth Siberian Corps. The progress of the battle, however, prevented the execution of this order. The capture of Lant-zukai facilitated the operations of the Japanese Third Division, which by sunset had carried Panchiaopu and Wulikai. The right of this division, in conjunction with the left of the Fifth Division, captured 4 guns of the Russian Third Artillery Brigade west of Shihliho during the afternoon. The disaster to the Seventeenth Corps caused the Tenth Corps to withdraw during the night from the Hunpaoshan-Ninkuantun position.

The Japanese Fourth Division drove the detachment of Colonel Stakhovich from Peiyentai and occupied that village about 4 p. m. A Russian detachment from the Sixth Siberian Corps, coming from Wangchuanztzu, attacked the Japanese at Tapingchuang and Litajentun, compelling the Japanese to reenforce the troops at the latter village by a detachment from the First Cavalry Brigade.

On October 13 the Japanese in the Pensihu region found that the Russians in their front had retired during the night, Rennenkamp's command having withdrawn up the valley of the Taitzu, the Third Siberian Corps to Lichiauwoping en route to Kaotuling. Matsunaga's brigade, Second Division, attacked Chaohsienling, to which point it had marched the preceding night, and where it was in turn attacked by the Russians and hard pressed until the arrival of reenforcements. In the Guards Division the right brigade penetrated to the height south of Maerhshanputzu. Here it was attacked by a detachment of the Second Siberian Corps, advancing by way of Maerhshanputzu, and by a detachment from the left of the Fourth Siberian Corps, the main force of which was attacking the left brigade of the Guards Division on the southern portion of Maerhshan. A portion of the latter attack penetrated the interval between the two brigades, but was brought to a stand by the Fourth Guards Infantry, then in the division reserve, which succeeded in holding the small hill southwest of Houchiatunnankou.

Colonel Kasa's detachment and the Third Regiment, Guards Division, occupying the heights from east of Nankou

to west of Sikou, repulsed a Russian attack from Waitoushan. The Japanese Fifth Division, less one regiment, was sent from Kushutzu to Sanchiatzu and placed under the command of the First Army. The Fifteenth Brigade, Second Division, carried the heights of Rokoshan and Shiroyama and then the ridge from Shiroyama to Yangchenchai, where it repulsed a night attack.

This night attack covered the withdrawal of the Fourth Siberian Corps to the right bank of the Sha River. The Thirty-seventh Division, First Army Corps, had been placed in the line between the Fourth Siberian and the Tenth Army Corps on the 10th, and with the Twenty-second Division, First Army Corps, remained on the left bank of the Sha River.

In the Japanese Fourth Army the Tenth Division and three Kobi brigades advanced as far as Manchiafin and Huchiakuchiatzu, the opposing Thirty-seventh Division falling back to the line of heights north of Hamatan, east of Tungshankou and north of Tungshantzu. A detachment from the left of the Fourth Army attacked toward Huanhuatien; otherwise the action of this army against the various positions held by the Tenth Corps was limited to artillery fire.

In the Japanese Second Army the Third Division, reinforced by a regiment of infantry and one of artillery, turned to the right and attacked Huanhuatien in conjunction with the left of the Fourth Army. When north of Pachiatzu the flank of the Third Division was attacked by troops of the Tenth Corps from Lamutun and Wukaontzu. The Third Division was then ordered to attack to the north but night came before the new attack was well developed. At the same time the artillery of the Sixth Division, the front of which had been cleared by the withdrawal across the Sha of the Seventeenth Corps, and one of its brigades, with the general reserve at Liutunkou, was ordered to attack Huanhuatien in conjunction with the left of the Fourth Army. This attack, also, was but slightly developed when night came. The other brigade of the Sixth Division occupied Shulingtzu about 11 a. m. and at sunset was confronting the Russians at Lamutun.

The Fourth Division advanced to the line Kihsiaotun-Changlingpu and began developing toward Linshengpu. The First Cavalry Brigade concentrated at Sanchiatzu where it repulsed an attack of about 600 Russian cavalry.

To close the gap between the Eastern Detachment and the Fourth Siberian Corps, caused by the withdrawal of the latter across the Sha River, General Kuropatkin ordered two regiments of the Second and all the First Siberian Corps to move from east to west.

After withdrawal to the Sha River the Seventeenth Corps occupied a line from Lamutun through Linshengpu to Talientun; the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment was to the west of the railway, with 2 battalions of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment as reserve; 14 companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment held the line from the railway to Lamutun; the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade was between the railway and a line running from Linshengpu to Ssufangtai; the One hundred and fortieth Regiment was north of Yinkua; the greater part of the Third Division and the Third Artillery Brigade were on the line Ssufangtai-Kuchiatzu.

The various fractions that had been with Colonel Stakhovich rejoined the Seventeenth Corps during the day.

The first line of the Seventeenth Corps thus prolonged the line held by the Tenth Corps, Wukaontzu-Kuchiatzu-Changlingtzu. The Sixth Siberian Corps, which, while being in echelon behind the right flank of the Seventeenth Corps, had been a part of the general reserve of the army, was now placed under the orders of the commander of the Western Detachment and ordered to prolong the line of the Seventeenth Corps in echelon westward through Talientun and Hsiaoosholuitzu. Dembovski's command was still farther to the west, apparently at and near Changtan.

For the next day an offensive movement by the Western Detachment was ordered. The Tenth and Seventeenth Corps were to hold their positions even against assault. The Sixth Siberian Corps was to advance against and capture Hunlinpu and Peilintai. Lieutenant-General Dembovski was to advance to the line Fuchiachuang-Paohsiantun-Tahantai.

On October 14 in the Japanese First Army reinforcements from Saimachi reached Hsihoyen, following a similar body that had arrived on the night of the 13th and reinforced the Twelfth Division. Detachments from the Twelfth and Guards Divisions attacked and carried the height west of Sikou. General Mishchenko's brigade and one regiment withdrew across the Sha River in front of the Guards Division, which advanced and occupied the hills south of Fengchiapu. The Fifteenth Brigade, Second Division, advanced to the heights north of Miaokou and then, after a slight engagement, to Tainshutun, the Russians withdrawing across the Sha River.

In the afternoon the Russians began withdrawing from the Chaohsienling region and were followed by the Japanese. The Japanese Twelfth Division marched on Hsiaoshihchiaotzu, being followed by the Guards Kobi Brigade; the Third Brigade, Second Division, marched on Hsiaopingtaitzu, the Second Cavalry Brigade on Hsiaochiahotzu. Of the opposing Russians the Fifth East Siberian Division was at Pien-niulupu, the First at Yangmulingtzu, the Ninth at Kangtolishan, the Third Siberian Corps at Kaotuling. The Ninth East Siberian Division, followed by one brigade of the Fifth, marched via Hsiaoyangtun to Liushihtaitzu.

The Japanese Fourth Army attacked in the directions of Hsinglungtun and Putsaoyai, subsequently reaching the Sha River.

In the Japanese Second Army one brigade of the Sixth Division, cooperating with the left of the Fourth Army, occupied the hill north of Huanhuatien and then endeavored to carry Santaokangtzu, but was unable to do so before night.

About 3.30 a. m. troops of the Third Division made an unsuccessful attack on Houchaishan, held by the Thirty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-third Regiments. About 5 a. m. an unsuccessful attack was made on Wukaontzu. About 6.30 a. m. the Third Division assaulted and, about 7.30 a. m., after very severe fighting, carried Houchaishan, thus piercing the line held by the Tenth Corps, and then Wukaontzu, north of which the Japanese captured the second group of the Ninth Artillery Brigade, 23 guns. A detachment of the Third Division continued to and occupied Shahopu about 8 a. m., the portions of the Tenth Corps in the intrenchments

between Wukaontzu and Lamutun withdrawing to the right bank of the Sha River. This Japanese detachment was brought to a stand at Shahopu by an attack of the Thirty-sixth Regiment⁴ which had rejoined the Tenth Corps from Yinkua that morning.

The Fourth Division repulsed three determined attacks by the Sixth Siberian Corps on Changlinpu, and sent a portion of its right, in cooperation with the Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, against Linshengpu and the line leading from that village to Talientun. The Japanese carried all of Linshengpu but the northern part, and the Russians remaining on the left bank of the Sha River between the railroad and Linshengpu retired to the right bank. Six companies of Russians made a counter attack on Linshengpu, but could not advance beyond the northern outskirts of the village.

The main body of the First Cavalry Brigade concentrated at Peilintai, presumably because of Dembovski's advance.

On October 15 the main body of the Japanese First Army was at the Sha River. The Guards Kobi Brigade was ordered to march to Sanchiatzu.

The Fifth Division, which had returned to the Japanese Fourth Army, replaced the troops of the Sixth Division that were between Changlingtzu and Santaokangtzu and, in conjunction with the right of the Third Division, completed the occupation of the remaining territory in that vicinity as far as the Sha River, carrying Lone Tree Hill toward morning of the 16th and capturing 2 guns. The right brigade of the Third Division later attacked North Shahopu and, failing to drive the Russians out, remained facing their opponents, who later withdrew to the line Kuantun-Shanlantzu.

The Japanese Sixth Division concentrated on its left brigade and attacked Lamutun and the line leading from that village to Linshengpu and thence toward Talientun. After a hard fight the Japanese carried Lamutun about 5 p. m., remaining there for the night. The Japanese Fourth Division extended its left to Wangchuantzu while continuing to hold its position of the 14th. The Sixth Siberian Corps, facing the Japanese Fourth Division, prolonged the Russian line from Talientun through Chitaitzu and Sanchiatzu, and Dembovski's detachment occupied the region Fuchiachuang-Paohsiantun-Yangshulingtzu.

The First Cavalry Brigade, with one mounted battery, was attacked by the Russian cavalry near Litajentun, and retired to Tapingchuang at dark.

On October 16 there was no important engagement in front of the Japanese First Army. The Second Japanese Cavalry Brigade, after a skirmish near Kaotuling, retired to Kao-kuan-chai. The Second Division concentrated near Tain-hsiangtun. A Russian detachment from the Fifth Siberian Division crossed the Sha River and occupied the heights of Waitoushan.

The Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-sixth East Siberian Regiments, and the Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Regiments, First Army Corps, assisted by the fire of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, shortly after sunset assaulted and carried Lone Tree Hill (including the portion called Novgovod Hill), held by Major-General Yamada's brigade, Fifth Division, capturing 14 guns and killing over 1,000 Japanese, with a loss to themselves of about 3,000 in killed and wounded. A considerable portion of the Russian loss resulted from the fire of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, which was unable to see in the darkness the distance to which the assault had been carried.

The height was named Putilov Hill, in honor of Major-General Putilov, who commanded the Russian forces engaged in its recapture.

The new line taken up by the Fifth Division extended from near Putsaoyai to Nankangtzu.

Several unsuccessful attacks were made on Linshengpu by detachments from the Russian Seventeenth Corps assisted by its artillery, which about noon turned its fire upon Wang-chuangtzu, held by the left of the Fourth Division, which was then unsuccessfully attacked by a regiment of the Sixth Siberian Corps coming from Sanchiatzu.

The main body of the First Cavalry Brigade was at Hsiao-tai, a detachment reoccupying Litajentun.

On October 17 there was a reconnaissance by a regiment of Russians south of Pienniulupu, while the Japanese continued a desultory attack upon Waitoushan. There was no change of positions or important engagement in front of the Japanese Fourth Army until night, when the Japanese made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Putilov Hill. In the Japanese Second Army the Third Division was strongly attacked about

11.30 a. m. After the attack, the right wing of the division remained about 600 yards, the left wing about 300 yards, from the Russians on the opposite bank of the Sha River.

About midnight Linshengpu, occupied by the left of the Sixth and right of the Fourth Divisions, was unsuccessfully attacked by about one battalion of Russians. During the day the Fourth Division, giving up Linshengpu to the left of the Sixth Division, occupied a line from Kihsiaotun to the southwest of Wangchuantzu.

The main body of the First Cavalry Brigade remained at Hsiaotai, detachments occupying Litajentun, Chentanpu, and Heikoutai. The Russians continued intrenching the line through Talientun, Chitaitzu, and Sanchiatzu. Dembovski's detachment moved north to take position in echelon behind the Sixth Siberian Corps.

On October 18 there were some unimportant skirmishes in front of the Japanese First Army, some small attacks in the early morning against the Fourth Army, and an intermittent artillery fire in front of the Second Army, the extreme left of which was attacked about noon by about 500 infantry. The Sixth Siberian Corps occupied the line Ssufangtai-Kuanlinpu. Dembovski's detachment occupied Pienchengtzu.

On October 19 a detachment of the Guards Division drove some Russian cavalry from Shiuchiafan, and was in turn driven out by a detachment of Russian infantry. In front of the Fourth Army there was only an intermittent artillery fire. At night the troops of the Third Division withdrew from South Shahopu, abandoning one of the captured Russian guns, and took up a new position farther south and less threatened by enfilade fire from Putilov Hill. The entire Second Army was subjected to a rather severe fire shortly after sunset, but no attack followed.

On October 20 there were some slight demonstrations by the Russians to the east of Pensihu, a desultory cannonade in front of the Japanese Fourth and Second Armies, especially in the neighborhood of Shahopu, and some harassing of the First Cavalry Brigade, which retired to Litajentun.

The battle of Sha River may be said to have terminated on October 20. Engagements of greater or less severity continued to occur almost daily between the opposing armies, which continued with but little change in their relative

positions to face each other, strengthening their positions as rapidly as possible with shelter trenches and field works. From Linshengpu the line of separation ran west. The Russians continued to hold Putilov Hill and Waitoushan, both on the left bank of the Sha River, which otherwise above Linshengpu separated the opposing armies. From Pienniulupu, strongly fortified, the Russian line extended northeast and then east for a distance of about 10 miles.

The Japanese reported the capture of 709 prisoners, 45 guns, 37 ammunition wagons, 5,474 rifles, 6,920 rounds of gun ammunition, 78,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and various other articles.

The Russians reported the capture of 9 field and 5 mountain guns and various other articles; also the recovery of one of the guns that had been captured from them.

The Japanese reported their loss as 15,879 killed and wounded. The Russians reported their loss as 190 officers and 4,894 men killed, 861 officers and 29,531 men wounded, and 35 officers and 5,838 men missing.

Prior to and coincident with the battle of Sha River there was a demonstration by the Russians against Hsienchang, with several resulting skirmishes. The attack began on October 7 and continued without much change until about 3 a. m. on the 10th, when the Japanese detachment made an attack and drove the Russians back toward the northeast.

After the battle of Sha River the opposing armies faced each other without material change of positions and without any engagement on a large scale until the battle of Chentanpu. There were, however, for sometime almost daily encounters of greater or less magnitude.

On October 27 a portion of the Guards Division assaulted and carried Waitoushan, capturing 2 machine guns, thus completing the occupation by the Japanese of the left bank of the Sha River in the neighborhood of Pienniulupu.

On November 24 the Japanese from Hsienchang (Ninth Kobi Brigade) attacked a Russian position near Chinghochan occupied by a portion of Rennenkampf's command. The fighting continued into the night of the 24th, and was renewed on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, when the Japanese withdrew. They were followed and attacked by the Russians about six miles farther south and were again driven back.

RAID ON YINGKOU.

Early in January, 1905, a force was concentrated, under command of Major-General Mishchenko, for a raid around the Japanese left flank.

The composition of the force was as follows:

1. The Ural-Transbaikal Cossack Division. The Ural Brigade contained the Fourth and Fifth Ural Cossack Regiments, each less one sotnia; the Transbaikal Cossack Brigade contained the First Chita Cossack Regiment and the First Verkhne-Udinsk Cossack Regiment, less one sotnia.

2. The Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, containing the Second Daghestan Regiment, 5 sotnias of the Terek-Kuban Regiment, and 4 machine guns.

3. The Fourth Division of Don Cossacks, containing the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Regiments.

4. The Second Independent Dragoon Brigade, containing the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Regiments.

5. Four squadrons from the Maritime Province Dragoons.

6. One sotnia of scouts, drawn from various organizations and under the commander of the expedition.

7. Four half sotnias of frontier guards.

8. Four companies of mounted scouts of 100 men each, drawn from the First Siberian Corps.

9. The First and Second Transbaikal Mounted Cossack Batteries, the Twentieth Mounted Battery, one-half of a Frontier Guard mounted battery; total 22 guns.

10. A section of sappers, mounted and attached to headquarters.

11. The train, comprising 2 ambulances, 1 column of pack litters, and 5 provision columns, containing 1,500 pack animals.

On January 8, 1905, this force moved south from Ssu-fangtai in three columns.

The right column (Major-General Samsonov) contained 16½ squadrons and sotnias and 10 guns; the center column (Major-General Abramov) contained 16½ sotnias, 4 companies of mounted scouts, and 6 guns; the left column (Major-General Telichev) contained 29½ sotnias, 6 guns; the convoys, escorted by the First Chita Regiment, followed the center column; three detachments of from 35 to 40 men, charged with the destruction of the railway north and south

of Haicheng and at Tashihchiao, were attached to the left column.

On January 10 small detachments of Japanese conveying supply columns were defeated and at night a detachment cut the telegraph lines and slightly damaged the railway near Haicheng.

On the same day the advance guard occupied Newchwang, from which the Japanese garrison of 1 company and 2 squadrons withdrew.

On the 11th the Russian columns advanced on Yingkou and made an attack shortly before night, the artillery fire starting a conflagration in some of the Japanese storehouses. The attack continued until the arrival by rail of some Japanese infantry from Tashihchiao, when the Russians retired. On the 13th the Russians crossed to the right bank of the Liao River and on the 14th their right column was attacked by a Japanese force and suffered considerable loss. On the 15th the retreating Russians gained contact with the Fourteenth Division, Eighth Corps, that had been sent to their assistance.

During the raid the Russians captured 1 officer, 14 men, and about 500 provision carts. They reported their losses as 39 officers and 331 men killed, wounded, and missing.

BATTLE OF CHENTANPU OR HEIKOUTAI.

(Plate XII.)

At the battle of Chentanpu (Sandepu) the Second Russian Army, commanded by General Grippenbergh and forming the extreme Russian right, consisted of the Tenth, Eighth, and First (Siberian) Corps; the First, Second, and Fifth European Rifle Brigades, forming a Rifle Corps; a mixed force, under Major-General Kossagovski, consisting of two regiments of infantry, 22 squadrons, and 2 horse batteries; 8 regiments of cavalry and 4 horse batteries under Major-General Mishchenko; a total of about 84,000. The Tenth and Eighth Corps extended from Yamandapu westward to and across the Hun River, passing south of Shoukuanpu, with the Fourteenth Division, Eighth Corps, on the right bank of the Hun; the First Siberian Corps was west of the Hun River, in the vicinity of Ssufangtai; Kossagovski's command was on its

right and Mishchenko's command still farther west at Tahoangchipu, with reconnoitering detachments reaching to the Liao River; the Rifle Corps was in reserve.

The general movement, a wheel to the left with the Tenth Corps as a moving pivot, began on January 24, 1905.

General Mishchenko moved in two columns south to near Mamikai, where he was joined by General Kossagovski, who had marched direct from Ssufangtai. The Japanese outposts in the various villages retired on the approach of the Russians and but little resistance was encountered.

The First Siberian Corps, First Division on the right, advanced to the Hun River. The First Division occupied Huanlotaitzu after a preliminary bombardment, and the Ninth Division occupied Toutaitzu by a night assault; neither division encountered serious resistance.

The Eighth Corps drove in the Japanese outposts.

On January 25 the batteries with Mishchenko and Kossagovski bombarded Chitaitzu and Mamikai until night, when the two villages were assaulted and captured by Kossagovski's infantry.

In the First Siberian Corps, the First Division captured Toupao and Shihtsia, while the Ninth Division captured Heikoutai and Erhchiahotzu. The Eighth Corps continued its slow advance to the southward and was joined in the movement by the right of the Tenth Corps.

The Japanese Eighth Division and one Kobi brigade, sent from the Manchurian army reserve, arrived on the night of the 25th at Tatai. Later the Fifth Division from near Yentai and the Second Division and one Kobi brigade from the Japanese First Army were sent to reenforce the Japanese left. Major-General Akiyama, with the First Cavalry Brigade and parts of the divisional cavalry of the Second Army, was near Hsiaopeiho, having a portion of his command on the right bank of the Hun River.

On January 26 Mishchenko with his left column continued his advance as far as Hsiuerhpu, capturing several villages. His right column remained facing the Japanese First Cavalry Brigade. Kossagovski's force remained on the Hun River. One of the Rifle Brigades was placed in the first line on the left of the First Siberian Corps.

At 8 a. m. the Eighth Corps opened artillery fire on Chentanpu; toward midnight the Fourteenth Division assaulted from the west and carried the adjacent villages Baotaitzu and Hsiaoshutzu; the Fifteenth Division carried Peitaitzu, and the Tenth Corps carried Huanchi and Hsinshantun. The Japanese set fire to buildings, opened a heavy infantry and machine-gun fire, and made a series of attacks, driving the Russians from Baotaitzu and Hsiaoshutzu. One brigade of the First Siberian Corps, that was to move past the north side of Tatai and assault Chentanpu from the south, was attacked and checked by the Kobi brigade of the Tatai force moving from Kuchentzu. The Russian brigade then moved north to near Malengtzu, where it was placed in line by the commander of the Eighth Corps.

In the meantime the left wing of the Tatai force had deployed along the Sumapu-Shihtsia line to attack the First Siberian Corps on the Toupao-Heikoutai line, directing the heaviest attack against Toupao. At the same time the right wing attacked on the Laochia-Sumapu line, but was able to make but little progress.

On January 27 Mishchenko, driving back the opposing Japanese, advanced against and attacked Langtungkou, but was repulsed. Receiving a wound in the knee during this attack, General Mishchenko turned the command of his column over to Major-General Grekov. This attack disclosed the movements of the Japanese Fifth and Second Divisions and one Kobi brigade moving northward toward Heikoutai and Chentanpu.

The Second Division turned west to oppose Mishchenko's command, and succeeded in reaching a line through Chinchawopeng-Chenshao, where it was brought to a stand. The Fifth Division attacked the Liutiaokou-Hsiuchenghotzu line, from which the Russians were threatening the right and rear of the Eighth Division and the left of the main line at Chentanpu.

The right wing of the Japanese Eighth Division gained a little ground to the north, and its Kobi brigade, from Kuchentzu, then advanced, coming on the line between the two wings of the Eighth Division. The extreme left of the Eighth Division, enveloped by Kossagovski's command, suffered severely and was driven back from Shihtsia to Sanchienpao. During

the night of the 27th the Russians continued the attack on the Eighth Division, particularly at Sumapu, which was captured by an assault of the Ninth Division, the Thirty-fourth Regiment entering the village from three sides.

On the other hand the Japanese carried out a succession of strong attacks in the neighborhood of Chentanpu and Heikoutai.

On January 28 the Japanese Fifth Division continued its attack, occupying Liutiaokou at 9.30 a. m. and Hsiucheng-hotzu about 3 p. m.

The Japanese Eighth Division and its Kobi brigade continued its attack against Heikoutai and Sumapu. At the latter village a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, that had captured the village on the preceding night, remained after the adjacent portions of the Russian line had been driven back, was surrounded, and, after a desperate resistance, surrendered about 200 prisoners. The extreme left of the Japanese Eighth Division recaptured Shihtsia, from which it had been driven the preceding day. The Japanese Second Division drove back its opponents of General Grekov's cavalry and Kossagovski's infantry and occupied Hsiuerhpu about 3 p. m., and a little later drove the Russians from and occupied Haerhpu.

The Russian forces concerned state that their retrograde movements of the 28th were taken up in obedience to orders received that day from Manchurian army headquarters.

During the day the Russian Tenth Corps carried Hsiaotaitzu and Yapatai.

The Japanese continued their attack during the night and by 9.30 a. m. on the 29th had recaptured Heikoutai, detachments continuing to and occupying Toutaitzu and Huanlotaitzu. The Second Division advanced as far as the Hun River, occupying Chitaitzu and Sanchiapu. Troops from Hsiuchenghotzu crossed the Hun and reached a point 1,000 yards south of Changtan. On the 30th the fighting continued on a smaller scale, the Russians continuing to bombard Chentanpu. On the 31st the Japanese attacked and carried Changtanhonan, but were driven out by a counter attack. At noon on February 1 they again carried the village and successfully resisted a counter attack, although the Russians remained in close proximity to the village.

The close of the battle found the Russian troops occupying a line through Changtan and Ssufangtai, west to the Liao River.

The Russians reported a loss of 49 officers and 1,670 men killed, 378 officers and 10,746 men wounded, 25 officers and 1,277 men missing, and the capture of about 300 prisoners. The Japanese reported a loss of 842 killed, 8,014 wounded, and 526 missing, and the capture of 500 prisoners. Both sides suffered severely from frostbite.

The battle was followed by a quarrel between Generals Gripenberg and Kuropatkin, the former claiming that his turning movement was but the part of the general plan in which the Third Army was to follow the development of the turning movement by a vigorous attack on the Japanese center, while the First Army was to join in the general attack as soon as the retrograde movement of the Japanese began, and that the latter general failed to give proper support to the turning movement, successfully begun, by ordering the attack on the Japanese center.

General Kuropatkin claimed that the turning movement failed through lack of proper concert of action between the corps engaged; that a general attack would have resulted only in a waste of ammunition and was rendered inadvisable by the intense cold. General Gripenberg proceeded to St. Petersburg and laid his complaint before the Czar, by whom he is said to have been reprimanded.

BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

(Plate XIII.)

After the battle of Chentanpu the opposing armies remained facing each other without serious engagement until the battle of Mukden. There were, however, almost daily skirmishes of greater or less severity.

At the beginning of the battle the composition and arrangement from right to left of the Russian Manchurian army, commanded by General Kuropatkin, with Lieutenant-General Sakharov as chief of staff, were as follows:

I. Second Army, General Kaulbars; chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Ruzski.

(a) West Detachment, *Rennenkampf*: The Ural-trans-baikal Cossack Division (*Remmenkampf* followed by Grekov),

composed of the First Brigade, containing the Fourth and Fifth Ural; the Second Brigade, containing the First Verkhne-Udinsk and First Chita; the Caucasus Brigade, containing the Second Daghestan and Second Terek-Kuban; 2 batteries of horse artillery, and 4 machine guns.

A mixed brigade (Kossagovski), containing the Two hundred and fifteenth and Two hundred and forty-first Regiments drawn from the Fifth Siberian Corps.

(b) The Rifle Corps (Kutnievich): First Division, containing First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, and 3 batteries; Second Division, containing Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, and 3 batteries; Fifth Division, containing Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments, and 3 batteries; one-third of the First Orenburg Cossack Regiment from the Tenth Corps.

(c) The Eighth Corps (Milov): Fourteenth Infantry Division (Rusanov), containing Fifty-third to Fifty-sixth Regiments, and the Twenty-ninth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Fifteenth Infantry Division (Ivanov), containing Fifty-seventh to Sixtieth Regiments, and the Forty-first Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; one-third of the First Orenburg Cossack Regiment from the Tenth Corps; the Twelfth Sapper Battalion.

(d) The Tenth Corps (Tserpitski): Ninth Infantry Division (Herschelmann), containing Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Regiments, and the Ninth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Thirty-first Infantry Division (Mau), containing One hundred and twenty-first to One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiments, and the Thirty-first Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; one-third of the First Orenburg Cossack Regiment; Ninth and Tenth East Siberian Mountain Batteries; Sixth Sapper Battalion.

(e) The First Siberian Corps (Gerngross): First East Siberian Rifle Division (Gerngross), containing the First to Fourth Regiments, and the First East Siberian Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; Ninth East Siberian Rifle Division (Kondratovich), containing the Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth Regiments, and Ninth East Siberian Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; Second Brigade, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Regiments, of the Sixth East Siberian Rifle Division; the

Primorski Dragoon Regiment; the First East Siberian Sapper Battalion.

II. The Third Army, General Bilderling in temporary command; chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Martson:

(a) The Fifth Siberian Corps (Dembovski): Fifty-fourth Infantry Division (Artamanov), containing Two hundred and thirteenth, Two hundred and fourteenth, and Two hundred and sixteenth Regiments, and the Twenty-eighth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Sixty-first Infantry Division (Podmalniuk), containing Two hundred and forty-second, Two hundred and forty-third, and Two hundred and forty-fourth Regiments, and the Fortieth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Thirty-fourth Regiment from the Tenth Corps; two-thirds the Argunsk Cossack Regiment; Fifth East Siberian Sapper Battalion.

(b) The Seventeenth Corps (Selimanov temporarily): Third Infantry Division (Orlov), containing Ninth to Twelfth Regiments, and the Third Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Thirty-fifth Infantry Division (Dobrzhinski), containing One hundred and thirty-seventh to One hundred and fortieth Regiments, and the Thirty-fifth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Dragoon Regiments; Seventeenth Sapper Battalion.

(c) The Sixth Siberian Corps (Sobolev): Fifty-fifth Infantry Division (Laiming), containing Two hundred and seventeenth to Two hundred and twentieth Regiments, and the Tenth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Tenth Orenburg Cossack Regiment; Sixth Sapper Battalion.

III. First Army, General Linevich; chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Kharkevich.

(a) First Corps (Meyendorf): Twenty-second Infantry Division (Kutnievich, with rifle corps), containing Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, and Seventh Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; Thirty-seventh Infantry Division, containing One hundred and forty-fifth, One hundred and forty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-eighth Regiments, and the Forty-third Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; Second Brigade, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments, of the Fifth East Siberian Rifle Division, and 3 Transbaikalian horse batteries; one-half of the Second Verkhne-Udinsk Cossack Regiment; First Sapper Battalion.

(b) Fourth Siberian Corps (Zarubaiev): Second Infantry Division (Levestan), containing Fifth to Eighth Regiments, and First Siberian Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; Third Infantry Division (Kossovich), containing Ninth to Twelfth Regiments, and 2 batteries of the Twenty-sixth Artillery Brigade; two-thirds of the Seventh Siberian Cossack Regiment; Fourth East Siberian Sapper Battalion.

(c) Second Siberian Corps (Zasulich): Fifth East Siberian Rifle Division (Alexiev, with Eastern Detachment), containing Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments and Fifth East Siberian Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; First Siberian Infantry Division (Morosov), containing First to Fourth Regiments and the Sixth East Siberian Artillery Brigade of 3½ batteries, one-third of the Seventh East Siberian Cossack Regiment and the Fifth and Seventh East Siberian Mountain Batteries; Second East Siberian Sapper Battalion.

(d) Third Siberian Corps (Ivanov, Kashtalinski temporarily): Third East Siberian Rifle Division (Kashtalinski), containing Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Regiments and the Third East Siberian Artillery Brigade of 4 batteries; Two hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment from the Seventy-first Infantry Division; the Siberian Cossack Division (Samsonov), containing Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Regiments and the Third, Fourth, and Sixth East Siberian Mountain Batteries.

(e) East Detachment (Alexiev, then Rennenkampf): The First Brigade, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Regiments of the Sixth East Siberian Rifle Division (Danilov); Ninth East Siberian Rifle Regiment, Two hundred and eighty-first and Two hundred and eighty-second Regiments of the Seventy-first Infantry Division (Eck); the Transbaikal Cossack Division (Baumgarten), containing the Second Chita, the Second Nerchinsk, the Second Argunsk, the Fourth Transbaikal Horse Battery, 8 machine guns, and 1 Transbaikal Cossack battalion; 4 batteries from the Twenty-sixth Artillery Brigade and 1 battery from the Eleventh East Siberian Artillery Brigade. A flank detachment (Major-General Maslov), containing the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Siberian Reserve Battalions, 2 squadrons, and 2 guns, was at Hsingking.

A flying detachment (Colonel Madritov), containing 1 Transbaikal Cossack battalion, 5 squadrons drawn from the Amur, Argunsk, and Ussuri Cossack Regiments, the

Eighth East Siberian Mountain Battery of 4 guns, was at Tunghuahsien.

IV. General reserve.

(a) Sixteenth Corps (Topornin): Twenty-fifth Infantry Division (Pnevski), containing Ninety-seventh to One hundredth Regiments and the Twenty-fifth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; the First Brigade, One hundred and sixty-first and One hundred and sixty-second Regiments of the Forty-first Division (Birger), and 3 batteries of the Forty-fifth Artillery Brigade; Sixteenth Sapper Battalion.

(b) The Seventy-second Division (Tupan-Mirza-Baranovski) from the Sixth Siberian Corps, containing the Two hundred and eighty-fifth to Two hundred and eighty-eighth Regiments and the Sixth Artillery Brigade of 6 batteries; One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment from the First Corps; one-third of the Amur Cossack Regiment.

The Second Brigade of Birger's division, the Don Cossack Division, the Ussuri Cossack Regiment, and 1 Frontier Guard regiment were sent north shortly before the battle to guard the railway.

The Ninth and Tenth Rifle Regiments arrived during the battle.

There were about 250 heavy guns and 88 machine guns distributed along the line, the heavy guns being concentrated almost entirely near the railway and opposite Chentanpu and Litajentun.

The total force taking part in the early stages of the battle is taken at 370 battalions, 127 squadrons and sotnias, 1,192 field and mountain guns, 250 heavy guns, and 88 machine guns.

The total effective strength is estimated at 375,000.

The composition and order from right to left of the Japanese Manchurian army, commanded by Field Marshal Oyama, with General Kodama as chief of staff, were as follows:

1. Fifth Army, General Kawamura; chief of staff, Major-General Uchiyama.

(a) Eleventh Division (Samejima), composed of Tenth Brigade, containing Twenty-second and Forty-fourth Regiments, and Twenty-second Brigade, containing Twelfth and Forty-third Regiments, Eleventh Cavalry Regiment, and Eleventh Artillery Regiment.

(b) The Second, Fourth, and Ninth Kobi Brigades, containing 14 or 20 battalions.

Total, 26 or 32 battalions, 3 squadrons, and 36 guns.

II. First Army, General Kuroki; chief of staff, Major-General Fujii.

(a) Guards (Asada), composed of the First Brigade, containing the First and Second Regiments; the Second Brigade, containing the Third and Fourth Regiments; the Guards Cavalry Regiment, and Guards Artillery Regiment.

(b) Second Division (Nishishima), composed of the Third Brigade, containing the Fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments; the Fifteenth Brigade, containing the Sixteenth and Thirtieth Regiments (the Sixteenth Regiment was at army headquarters); the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment, and Twelfth Artillery Regiment.

(c) Twelfth Division (Inouye), composed of the Twelfth Brigade, containing the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments; the Twenty-third Brigade, containing the Twenty-fourth and Forty-sixth Regiments; the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment, and Twelfth Artillery Regiment.

(d) Three Kobi brigades, with their cavalry and artillery.

(e) Five foot batteries.

Total, 52 battalions, 10 squadrons, and 152 guns.

III. Fourth Army, General Nodzu; chief of staff, Major-General Uyikaza.

(a) Sixth Division (Okubo), composed of the Eleventh Brigade, containing the Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Regiments; the Twenty-fourth Brigade, containing the Twenty-third and Forty-eighth Regiments; the Sixth Cavalry Regiment, and Sixth Artillery Regiment.

(b) Tenth Division (Ando), composed of the Eighth Brigade, containing the Tenth and Fortieth Regiments; the Twentieth Brigade, containing the Twentieth and Thirty-ninth Regiments; the Tenth Cavalry Regiment, and the Tenth Artillery Regiment.

(c) Eleventh and Twelfth Kobi Brigades with their cavalry and artillery.

(d) First Artillery Brigade, containing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments.

(e) Two regiments of 15 cm. mortars.

Total, 32 or 36 battalions, 7 or 8 squadrons, 180 or 192 guns, 48 mortars.

IV. Second Army, General Oku; chief of staff, Major-General Osako:

(a) Fourth Division (Tsusamoto), composed of the Seventh Brigade, containing the Eighth and Thirty-seventh Regiments; the Nineteenth Brigade, containing the Ninth and Thirty-eighth Regiments; the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, and Fourth Artillery Regiment.

(b) Fifth Division (Kigoshi), composed of the Ninth Brigade, containing the Eleventh and Forty-first Regiments; the Twenty-first Brigade, containing the Twenty-first and Forty-second Regiments; the Fifth Cavalry Regiment, and the Fifth Artillery Regiment.

(c) Eighth Division (Tatsumi), composed of the Fourth Brigade, containing the Fifth and Thirty-first Regiments; the Sixteenth Brigade, containing the Seventeenth and Thirty-second Regiments; the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, Eighth Artillery Regiment, and a battery of Russian guns.

(d) Eighth and Eleventh Kobi Brigades.

(e) First Cavalry Brigade (Akiyama), Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments.

(f) Heavy Artillery Brigade (Saisho), containing 6 batteries of four 15 cm. guns each, 4 batteries of six 12 cm. guns each, and 1 battery of Russian quick-fire guns.

(g) Thirteenth Regiment of Field Artillery.

Total, 44 or 48 battalions, 15 squadrons, 212 or 214 guns.

V. Third Army, General Nogi; chief of staff, Major-General Matsunago:

(a) First Division (Yda), composed of the First Brigade, containing the First and Fifteenth Regiments; the Second Brigade, containing the Second and Third Regiments; the First Cavalry Regiment, and First Artillery Regiment.

(b) Seventh Division (Oseho), composed of the Thirteenth Brigade, containing the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Regiments; the Fourteenth Brigade, containing the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Regiments; the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, and Seventh Artillery Regiment.

(c) Ninth Division (Oshima II), composed of the Sixth Brigade, containing the Seventh and Thirty-fifth Regiments;

the Eighteenth Brigade, containing the Nineteenth and Thirty-sixth Regiments; the Ninth Cavalry Regiment, and Ninth Artillery Regiment.

(d) Fifteenth Kobi Brigade.

(e) Second Cavalry Brigade (Tamura), Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments.

(f) Second Artillery Brigade (Nagata), containing the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Regiments.

VI. General reserve:

(a) Third Division (Okubo), composed of the Fifth Brigade, containing the Sixth and Thirty-third Regiments; the Seventeenth Brigade, containing the Eighteenth and Thirty-fourth Regiments; the Third Cavalry Regiment, and Third Artillery Regiment.

(b) The First, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Kobi Brigades.

Total, 24 or 30 battalions, 3 squadrons, 36 guns.

Each division has a pioneer battalion with the same numerical designation as the division.

The total number of machine guns attached to the various organizations is estimated at 200.

The number of unplaced organizations and of those that arrived during the battle, as well as the number of unorganized reserves at hand to replace losses in battle, are unknown.

The total effective strength is estimated at 325,000^a.

^a The total troops mobilized by Japan during the entire war consisted of the 13 old and 4 new divisions, 12 Kobi brigades, the 2 independent brigades of artillery, the 2 independent brigades of cavalry, and the organizations of heavy field and siege artillery taken from the 21 battalions of coast artillery raised to war strength.

The 4 new divisions, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, were composed mainly of recruits, though containing men from the Kobi, Kokumin, and Hoju (conscript reserves).

The Japanese division has a combatant strength in round numbers of 14,000; ration strength, 20,000.

In round numbers this gives a total of.....	485, 000
to which must be added of the Hoju, on the lines of communication	200, 000
Sick removed to Japan.....	281, 587
Killed.....	43, 219
Disappeared.....	5, 081
Total.....	1, 014, 887

The Kobi troops usually formed brigades of 3 regiments of 2 battalions each, 1 battery and 1 squadron.

The Tomioka Detachment consisted of the Eighth Kobi Brigade and the following from the Fourth Division: Three battalions of infantry, 1 section of cavalry, 1 battalion of artillery, and the battery of Russian guns.

The greater part of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Cavalry Regiments were attached to the First Cavalry Brigade, forming the Akiyama Detachment.

The main Russian position extended from Ssufangtai through Changtan, Lingshenpu, Shahopu, Fengchiatun, and Pienniulupu to Kaotuling. At Shahopu it crossed to the left bank of the Sha River, recrossing to the right bank at Tashan. There was also an advanced portion of the line south of the Sha, reaching from opposite Fengchiapu to Yanghsintun. Otherwise, from Linshengpu eastward the main position followed the high ground on the right bank of the Sha River.

From the vicinity of Laishengpu a line of prepared positions ran north through Erhtaitzu, Machiapu, Yangshihtun, Niuhsintun, and then northeast across the Hsinmintun highway in the neighborhood of Houtai.

In the rear of the main line was a line of connected works constituting bridgeheads, on the left bank of the Hun, covering the crossings from about 2 miles west of the railway bridge to the vicinity of Yankuantun. On the right bank of the Hun a prepared line extended from Fuling to Fushun.

From the Hun River eastward to Pienniulupu the main Japanese position ran parallel to and practically in contact with the Russian line; both lines passing through the same village of Linshengpu. The left flank was strengthened by preparing for defense the villages, on the right bank of the Hun, extending southward to west of Hsiaopeiho.

About 2 miles east of Pienniulupu the line turned back and ran in an irregular curve to the Pensihu region.

Like the Russians the Japanese had prepared successive positions in rear of the main line.

Just prior to the battle the positions in the Russian army of the various organizations were as follows:

In the Second Army General Rennenkampf's cavalry was to the west of Ssufangtai, Kossagovski's brigade at Ssufangtai, the rifle corps from near Ssufangtai to astride the Hun at Changtan, the Eighth Corps opposite Chentanpu, Tenth

Corps north of Litajentun, and the First Siberian Corps in reserve on the right bank of the Hun, opposite Tawangkampu.

In the Third Army the Fifth Siberian Corps, less one brigade, was near Talientun, the Seventeenth Corps on the railway, and the Fifty-fifth Division, Sixth Siberian Corps, at Shahopu.

In the First Army, the First Corps was at Putilov Hill, the Fourth Siberian Corps was at Erhtaokou, the Second Siberian Corps held the line from Fengchiapu to Kangtolishan, and the Third Siberian Corps held the remainder of the line to Kaotuling.

In the Eastern Detachment, General Eck, with 10½ battalions, 11 sotnias, and 24 guns, was in the neighborhood of Chinghochen; General Liubavin, with 2½ battalions, 4 sotnias, and 6 guns, was near Kaolingtzu; General Maslov, with 4 battalions, 1 sotnia, and 2 guns, was at Hsingking.

General Baumgarten, with 1 battalion, 18 squadrons, 30 guns, and 8 machine guns, connected the Chinghochen Detachment with the left of the Third Siberian Corps.

In the general reserve the Sixteenth Corps was at Peitapu, the Seventy-second Division near Hsiaoquentun, the One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment at Huanshan.

In the Japanese army the positions were as follows:

The Fifth Army was in the Saimachi-Hsienchang region.

In the First Army the Twelfth Division was at Shang-pingtaitzu, the Guards opposite Yanghsintun, the Second Division near Tsaichiatun in reserve.

In the Fourth Army the Tenth Division was opposite Tashan, the Sixth Division was on the Mandarin road, its left extending to southwest of Linshengpu.

In the Second Army the Tomioka Detachment held the line from southwest of Linshengpu to Hsiaotai, the Fourth Division from Hsiaotai to Chentanpu, the Fifth Division from Chentanpu to Malengtzu, the Eighth Division from Malengtzu through Erhchiahotzu to Huanlotaitzu, the Akiyama Detachment at Sanchiatzu, Mamikai, and farther south on the right bank of the Hun.

The Third Army had finished its concentration south of the Taitzu on February 19, and the Ninth Division was at Tashaling, the Seventh Division at Huangniwa, the First Division near Hsiaopeiho, the Second Cavalry Brigade on line with

the left of the Akiyama Detachment, the Second Artillery Brigade and the infantry reserve were near the Seventh Division.

On February 19 the Japanese Fifth Army moved forward in two columns. On the 22d, after skirmishing with small Russian detachments, it occupied the villages on the left bank of the Taitzu River in preparation for an attack on the Russian positions at Chinghochen.

On February 21 the Second Japanese Division marched to Weiningying and sent advance troops to the line Sanchiatzu-Kaochiaputzu, the Russian outposts being on the line Shinkailing-Peihunling-Houchiahotzu. On the 24th the Third Brigade moved to Kaokuanchai, the opposing Cossacks, under Baumgarten, withdrawing before the advance.

It was reported that false information had been conveyed to Russian headquarters that the Japanese reserves in the Yentai region had moved east.

On February 23 the left column of the Fifth Army attacked the Russian positions near Chinghochen, but was repulsed. The attack was renewed on the 24th and, in conjunction with the occupation of Chingtoukou by the right column, caused the positions to be evacuated toward evening. The Russian troops retired along the roads leading toward Fushun.

On the 24th, after consultation with General Kuropatkin, General Kaulbars recalled the order for his army to attack the next day. General Kuropatkin decided to reenforce his left, and to that end ordered that the First Siberian Corps proceed by forced march to Changsamutun, the attached brigade of the Sixth East Siberian Rifle Division by rail to Fushun, the Second Brigade of the Seventy-second Division to Shihuichen, the One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment to Yingpan. General Rennenkampf was sent to take command of the Chinghochen detachment and all other troops arriving in that region.

General Grekov succeeded Rennenkampf in command of the cavalry on the Russian right. General Grekov's cavalry was divided into two wings. The right (Pavlov) contained 15 sotnias and 12 guns of horse artillery; the left (Eichholz) contained 17 sotnias and 6 guns of horse artillery.

Kossagovski's brigade was withdrawn from the West Detachment to the general reserve of the Second Army, and later joined on the Rifle Corps at Ssufangtai.

On February 25 the Japanese Fifth Army engaged the advance guards of the Chinghochon Detachment, and advanced, the right column to Hsichuanling, the left to Taling.

In the Japanese First Army the Second Division concentrated on the Third Brigade at Kaokuanchai, and, its left connecting with the right of the Twelfth Division and its right being at Yangtianshan, began developing the ground toward Kaotuling. The Twelfth Brigade moved to the Sha River north of Tahopu, and the Fifth Kobi Brigade, Twelfth Division, to Tabekou. A battalion of the Guards made an unsuccessful night attack on Yanghsintun.

On February 26 the columns of the Japanese Fifth Army reached Yulingkou and Shanlunkou, respectively, after slight skirmishing with the Russian rear guards.

In the Japanese First Army the Second Division moved against the line Kaotuling-Hsikouling-Peitalinkouling. The Fifteenth Brigade attacked the positions at Hsikouling and Peitalinkouling, which were held by a force of about three battalions and a portion of the Siberian Cossack Division, but did not make much progress. The Third Brigade advanced and sent a detachment to occupy Wanfuling. The Fifth Kobi Brigade, Twelfth Division, occupied the heights south of Sungshutsuitzu. There was an exchange of artillery fire between the Guards and the opposing Russians south of Fengchiapu.

At night the Russians made small attacks, west of the railway, near Wangchuanqtzu, Paotzuyen, Yapatai, and Hsiaoshutzu.

On February 27 the two columns of the Japanese Fifth Army were checked at strongly occupied positions near Tita and Wupainiulu, the troops in the first being under Danilov, in the second under Rennenkampf in person.

In the Japanese First Army the Fifteenth Brigade, threatened by the Two hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment, Seventy-first Division, in the hills east of Peitalinkouling and the arrival of a regiment of infantry at Shopu, suspended its intended attack on Kaotuling from the east and took up a defensive position, in which it continued without serious engagement until March 5. The right of the line from Peitalinkouling was bent back facing the east. The Third

Brigade attacked and carried a Russian redoubt east of Wanfuling. The Twelfth Division engaged in artillery fire, while the Guards continued the exchange of artillery fire.

The Fourth Army began to fire against Putilov Hill and Novgorod Hill (just east of Putilov Hill).

In order to divert attention from the movements of the Japanese Third Army, the artillery of the Second, excepting the heavy guns, fired slowly from 8 to 9 a. m. and from noon to 1 p. m. The Fifth Division sent one regiment to Kuchentzu, the Eighth Division sent one to Hsiaotientzu to join the reserve of the Second Army, whose headquarters were now at Koutzuyen.

On this day the Japanese Third Army began its general turning movement. The Ninth Division moved to the line Mamikai-Houfangtaitzu (west of Mamikai), the Seventh Division to Lokonto-Sojushi, the First Division to Mashanchiatzu-Kalima, the artillery brigade and infantry reserve to Wuchiakangtzu, the Second Cavalry Brigade to Kualingteh, on the right bank of the Liao River. The Russian cavalry observed but did not resist this advance.

The First Siberian Corps arrived south of Shihuicheng.

On the night of the 27th a force from the Seventeenth Corps attacked and carried the railway bridge over the Sha River. It was, however, recaptured by the Japanese on the next day.

On February 28 the two columns of the Japanese Fifth Army began a series of determined and costly attacks against the positions of Tita and Wupainiulu. The right column made no progress. The left column carried the heights northeast of Tiupingtai and those northwest of Wupainiulu, and at night made an attack on the main position on the height south of Machuntun, where it was repulsed.

In front of the Japanese First and Fourth Armies there was but little change from the conditions of the preceding day.

In the Japanese Second Army General Akiyama advanced from Sanchiatzu (6 miles east of Mamikai), driving back the opposing cavalry and infantry outposts, and occupied the two villages (Chien and Hou) of Mahulingtzu with the First Cavalry Brigade, and Huanlotaitzu, Toutaitzu, and Hsiaohenwai with the attached troops. The artillery of the Eighth Division assisted this movement by bombarding Toutaitzu and Mahulingtzu.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division, which was to have occupied the line Ssufangtai-Changchiwopeng, halted at Tsuyutai because of the vigorous defense of Ssufangtai. The Seventh Division advanced to Tahoangchipu, the First Division to Chentzukou, the Second Cavalry Brigade to Yanglangchiapu, the artillery brigade and infantry reserve to Tatzuying.

General Kuropatkin sent the Twenty-fifth Division, Sixteenth Corps, toward Shalingpu and ordered Birger's brigade to march toward Hsinmintun so as to arrive at Kuliuhochen the next day.

On March 1 the Fifth Army made but little progress in the attacks on the positions at Tita and south of Machuntun.

In the Japanese First Army the Third Brigade, after hard fighting, carried two more redoubts on the heights north of Wanfuling. The Twelfth Brigade attacked the height northeast of Tungkou and was repulsed.

The Guards made a slight advance in two parts of their line near to and below Pienniulupu, and, in the early morning completed a night attack by which they captured a Russian trench on the heights north of Minchiayu, repulsing the Russian counter attacks.

The Fourth Army continued its artillery fire, to which the Russians energetically replied.

In the Japanese Second Army the artillery of the Fifth Division opened fire against Lichiawopeng and Changtanho-nan at 7.30 a. m., and the division advanced an hour later. The artillery of the Fourth Division, from near Yapatai, opened fire on Peitaitzu, Huanchi, and Hsinshantun, while Hayashi's brigade, Fourth Division, advancing past the west side of Chentanpu attacked a redoubt about 300 yards west of Peitaitzu. The Eighth Division crossed its main force to the right bank of the Hun and deployed against the Changtan-Nienyupao line, the artillery coming into action from near Toutaitzu. General Akiyama arrived at Toutaitzu with the main portion of his command and opened artillery fire against Nienyupao at 9 a. m. The attack was carried on during the day and into the night, but the Japanese failed to carry any portion of the Russian line.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division, which was to attack Ssufangtai as soon as the Seventh and First Divi-

sions had reached Suchiaan, opened fire from the southeast at noon. The artillery brigade advanced to Suchiaan, fired on and drove back the opposing cavalry. A part of the brigade then took position at Tapingchuang and opened fire on Ssufangtai. In spite of the cross fire thus obtained the Russians held Ssufangtai until night and then retired to the northeast. The Ninth Division made a night attack but found the village deserted.

By night the Seventh Division had reached Huoshihkangtzu, the First Division Hichawotzu (5 miles northwest of Huoshihkangtzu), the cavalry brigade Tamingtun, the artillery brigade and infantry reserve Yuchiatai (3 miles northwest of Suchiaan).

On the evening of this day the First Cavalry Brigade was detached from the Second Army and sent to join the Third Army, thus giving the latter a full division of cavalry. General Kuropatkin sent General Shatilov with a composite division, drawn from the Tenth Corps, to reenforce the Twenty-fifth Division, Sixteenth Corps, near Shalingpu. The First Siberian Corps, now with the First Army, was ordered to proceed to Peitapu, and then to near Mukden as part of the general reserve.

To replace the Sixteenth Corps (Birger's brigade and the Twenty-fifth Division) in the general reserve the Eighth Corps was ordered withdrawn, the positions vacated by its withdrawal to be occupied by troops of the Rifle Corps. The withdrawal from Ssufangtai and vicinity of Kossagovski's brigade and portions of the rifle corps on the night of March 1, disarranged this plan and greatly increased the difficulties of the Eighth Corps on the next day.

On March 2 there was no material change in the conditions in front of the Fifth Army.

The First Siberian Corps reached Shahotzu in its return to the west. One-half of the Seventy-second Division remained in the front line north of Kaotuling, the other half was placed in reserve at Shihuichen.

In the Japanese First Army the Third Brigade captured 2 redoubts east of the Impan-Kaotuling road, but was repulsed with heavy loss in an assault on the third redoubt. The Twelfth Division continued the attack on the heights northeast of Tungkou and north of Chingichai, captured the

first position and failed in the attack on the second. The Guards began operations against the Russian position south of the Sha River in the vicinity of Fenghiapu.

The Japanese Fourth Army began a series of small attacks to prevent the opposing forces being withdrawn to reinforce other portions of the line. The most important of these attacks was against Putilov Hill, from the vicinity of which the Russians made an unsuccessful night attack.

In the Japanese Second Army, Hayashi's brigade stormed the redoubt west of Peitaitzu, was driven out, made a second assault, which was repulsed, and finally carried the redoubt at 4.30 a. m., after very severe fighting.

The Fifth Division, which had suffered severely on the preceding day, observed the beginning of the Russian withdrawal, attacked the rear guards at Changtanhonan and Lichiaowopeng, securing possession at 5.30 and 7.30 a. m., respectively, and followed the Russians as far as Chiutsai-hotzu.

The main body of the Eighth Division, finding Changtan and Nienyupao deserted, advanced through the towns and followed up the bank of the Hun. The remainder of the division crossed the Hun and joined the main body. The Fifth, the Eighth, and the Kobi regiments of cavalry, from the Akiyama Detachment, were attached to the Eighth Division, which advanced to Hochuangtzu and by sunset occupied Wanchutai and Hsiaoliputzu.

The troops of the Fourth Division that were in reserve near Yapatai, observing the evacuation of Huanchi, attacked and carried Hsinshantun at 2.30 p. m.; Hayashi's brigade, after having captured the redoubt west of Peitaitzu, attacked Kuchiatzu, which was carried about 6 p. m. The Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery assisted by bombarding from a position taken up west of Peitaitzu. From the same position it assisted a regiment and battery of the Fifth Division in carrying Shoukuanpu at 5 p. m. After taking Kuchiatzu Hayashi's brigade carried Erhtaitzu at 7 p. m. The troops of the Fourth Division that were occupying the line near Litajentun advanced against and carried Fuchiachuang at midnight.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division advanced to Hsiaotaitzu. A mixed division, containing the Two hundred and fifteenth, Two hundred and forty-first, Fifty-fourth,

and Sixtieth Regiments, that had been formed for the purpose of an advance via Shalingpu, was placed under command of Major-General Golenbatovski, a brigade commander in the Fifteenth Division, moved southeast from Shuangshutun and drove the Japanese back from Peihosa and Sathaisa, thus greatly aiding the Russian Eighth Corps in its retreat from territory in which it was being attacked on three sides, and allowing it to reach the designated line, Tontaitzu-Hsintaitzu.

The Japanese Seventh and First Divisions reached their destinations, the vicinity of Shalingpu and Lamuhö, respectively, about noon without having met resistance. From these positions the Seventh Division was ordered to the line Tachuingsuitzu-Tatzupu, the First Division to the line Changchifang-Hsiniulu. The Second Cavalry Brigade reached Chinchiatai, the artillery brigade and infantry reserve reached Shalingpu by 6 p. m., the First Cavalry Brigade arrived and was posted at Panchiatai to close the gap between the Ninth and Seventh Divisions.

Lieutenant-General Topornin, with the Twenty-fifth Russian Division (Lieutenant-General Pnevski) and a mixed division from the Tenth Corps (Major-General Shatilov), attacked Shalingpu about 5 p. m. The cross fire from the Seventh and First Divisions repulsed the attack. The Russians, though losing heavily, continued to hold the villages in their vicinity, repulsing the attacks of the Japanese.

On account of the progress of the Japanese following the Rifle Corps and Kossagovski's brigade on the right bank of the Hun, a slight change was made in the Russian plan of withdrawal of the Second Army, which was ordered to occupy the line Tusampu, Changsupu, Sualpu, with reserve at Suhupu and advance troops at Tawankampu. The Tenth Corps was to march on Sualpu. In the Eighth Corps the Fifteenth Division was to act as rear guard of the Second Army and withdraw along the left bank of the Hun. The mixed division under General Golenbatovski was to act as rear guard on the right bank of the Hun, keeping abreast of the Fifteenth Division. A mixed division of three regiments from the Seventeenth Corps was sent under command of Major-General De Witt to strengthen the Russian force acting against Shalingpu. A detachment of 8½ battalions and 24 guns from the Rifle Corps was sent, under Major-General

Churin, during the night of March 2 to reenforce the troops in this same region, where General Kaulbars took command in person about 9 a. m. on the 3d, leaving General Launitz in command in the Suhupu region.

On March 3 the Japanese Fifth Army was still held in check by the Russians.

In the First Army the Twelfth Division continued its attack, but was unable to make any material progress. The Second Guards Brigade crossed the Sha River on the night of the 2d-3d and seized the heights north of Housung-muputzu and Tangchiatun. It then attacked the main position unsuccessfully, but maintained its own position on the right bank of the Sha River and repulsed the Russian attacks that were made on the night of the 3d.

The Russians made an attack from in front of Fengchiapu, but were repulsed.

There was no change in the conditions in front of the Fourth Army.

In the Japanese Second Army a force from the Tomioka Detachment made an unsuccessful attack on Tamuchinyen. The right of the Fourth Division, strengthened by the Thirty-fourth Infantry from the Third Division, advanced to Peilintai; the left of the Fourth Division moved forward from East Hsiaohantai. By night the division formed a line from Sanchiatzu, through Hsiaokao, to Hoanchi. The Fifth Division advanced from Shoukuanpu to a line from west of Inerhpu to Suliandampu, skirmishing with the Russian rear guard at Tontaitzu. The Eighth Division marched up both banks of the Hun, from Wanchutai and Hsiaoliputzu, the right column recrossing the river below Litapu to Waichiapu.

In the Third Army there was no change of position by the Seventh and First Divisions. The Ninth Division, relieved by the Eighth Division, Second Army, moved to Linchiatai.

General Topornin, with his force of 32 battalions, again attacked Shalingpu. The Japanese First Artillery Brigade and infantry reserve had now deployed near this village, adding their fire to that of the Seventh and First Divisions. The Russians lost heavily, particularly in the right column, Twenty-fifth Division, under Lieutenant-General Pnevski. General Kaulbars arrived about 9 a. m. and directed the

withdrawal of the attacking force. The troops of the Twenty-fifth Division were halted near Yukuantun, those of the Tenth Corps, near Huankutien. De Witt's detachment, 11½ battalions, was occupying the line Makuantzu-Houtai.

On the extreme left the Japanese Second Cavalry Brigade came into contact near Tafangshen with Birger's brigade, retiring from the Hsinmintun region, supported by about 25 squadrons of Russian cavalry. Two battalions were sent from the First Division to reenforce the Second Cavalry Brigade which, concluding that it was confronted by an offensive operation, took up a defensive position. In the evening the Russians withdrew, no severe fighting having occurred. Birger proceeded to Hushihtai station with his main body; a detachment separated from the main body and reached the Mukden station.

The first Siberian Corps arrived at Mukden station in the afternoon.

Because of the disaster at Shalingpu the Russian plan was still further modified. Twenty-four battalions of the Second Army were to be left astride the Hun River in the Machiapu position, with a rear guard at Suhupu. The remainder of the Second Army was to be concentrated, on the fortified line west of Mukden, in readiness to take the offensive against the Japanese Third Army. The right of the Third Army was to be withdrawn so as to run from Linshengpu through Laishengpu.

To carry out this plan, General Launitz ordered parts of the Tenth, Eighth, and Rifle Corps to march in two columns through Machiapu to Shatotzu, the trains crossing to the right bank of the Hun by way of the railway bridge. The Fifteenth Division, General Ivanov, on the left bank and Golembatovski's detachment on the right bank of the Hun, were to remain in position. General Tolmachev, commanding a portion of General Grekov's cavalry was to protect the right flank of this line.

The resulting movements were carried on during the night and were still in progress on the 4th.

General Golembatovski apparently found himself unable to hold his portion of the line on the 3d and withdrew prematurely. General Ivanov, because of this withdrawal,

decided it was not practicable to occupy Changsupu, but fell back at once to Tatai without occupying Suhupu. The latter village was occupied by a Japanese party about 11 p. m., and General Ivanov then extended his right to the Hun River at Erhtaitzu, in order to bar the further approach of the Japanese against the right flank of the Russian Third Army.

On March 4 the Japanese Fifth Army, finding itself unable to advance, desisted from attacking, though remaining in contact with its opponents. The left of the right column was vigorously attacked by the Russians who were reenforced by the arrival of the Eighty-fifth Regiment.

In the Japanese First Army the Fifteenth Brigade left the Thirty-ninth Kobi Regiment between Hsikouling and Peitainkouling and concentrated the remaining troops near Houchiayu. The Twelfth Brigade was drawn back to north of Tabekou and concentrated on the remainder of the Twelfth Division, which then attacked and carried the first Russian position north of Pienniulupu. The Japanese also carried a trench near Housungmuputzu, thus improving the situation of their troops in that vicinity.

There was no change in the conditions in front of the Fourth Army, to which the Tomioka Detachment and the Fourth Division were transferred at noon. The Fourth Division captured Hsiaosholuitzu and Laishengpu, repulsing three attempts to recapture the latter. At the time of the capture of Hsiaosholuitzu the left of the Tomioka Detachment moved forward and captured Tamuchinyen. The opposing Fifth Siberian Corps withdrew to the line Suchiatun-Peitaitzu-Pechentzu.

The right of the Fifth Division, after repulsing an attack, advanced and occupied Inerhpu. The remainder of the division assembled at Changsupu. The artillery of the division, from between Suhupu and Suliandampu, assisted the advance of the Eighth Division on the opposite bank of the Hun. Later, the Fifth Division, leaving one detachment at Suhupu and one at Changsupu, crossed the Hun and proceeded against Hsiaoshatotzu.

The Eighth Division occupied Hiatzu, Hsiaoyushupu, and Tayushupu, and the advance troops took up a position from Yulinpu to Nienkuantun in which they were subjected to

infantry and artillery fire from Yangshihtun, Hsiaoshatotzu, and Machiapu.

The first line of the Fifth Division then advanced against the portion of the line between the old railway bridge and Hsiaoshatotzu, being assisted by the fire of the Fifth Artillery Regiment from east of Tayushupu. The attack suffered severely and made no progress.

The Third Division, in the Japanese Manchurian army reserve, was added to the Second Army and by sunset had reached Tuinandou and Hsiaoehingsuitzu. The headquarters of the Second Army moved to Waichiapu, its general reserve to Suliandampu.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division was directed to march on Mukden station, the Seventh Division on the north Tombs, and the First Division on Chengitun. The Seventh Division reached Fentai and sent one regiment to attack Likuanpu, but this attack was not pressed. The First Division reached Tashihchiau without opposition. The First Cavalry Brigade joined the Second, and the Cavalry Division, accompanied by 2 batteries and 6 machine guns, reached Chienshentaitzu.

On March 5 the Japanese Fifteenth Brigade, attacking from the direction of Menyaputzu, drove back the troops of the Two hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment and occupied a line through Tungkouling.

In the Japanese Fourth Army the Tenth Division occupied Liuchiangtun and advanced its line slightly in front of Shahopu. The Tomioka Detachment and the Fourth Division advanced to the lines west Hanchengtzu, Wenshinpu, Tatzuin, and Hsiaosuchiapu, Tasuchiapu, Pechentzu, respectively. This advance was facilitated by the shifting of positions in the Seventeenth Corps (weakened by the mixed division that had been drawn from it) by which the Third Division stood at right angles to the Fifth Siberian Corps, along the railway facing west while the Thirty-fifth Division still fronted south. The commander of the Seventeenth Corps, in order to close the gap that had resulted from bending back the Fifth Siberian Corps on the fourth directed, at 9 p. m. of that day, that his corps should swing back to the railway, facing west. About 11 p. m. he issued a second order to hold a position, facing south, to the rear of the old

line. During the night the Third Division had carried out the first, and the Thirty-fifth Division had carried out the second order.

The result of the day's fighting was that in the Russian Third Army the Fifth Siberian Corps occupied a line from Pechentzu to Suchiatun; the Seventeenth Corps, from Suchiatun along the railway to Hanchengtzu and thence to Kuantun; the Sixth Siberian Corps extended from Kuantun in the shape of a bastion front facing Shanlantzu; the reserve of about 10 battalions was near Shanhotun. At this time the Third Army contained about 64 battalions, 208 guns, and 18 mortars. Near Erhtaitzu was a detachment, Colonel Kuznetsov, belonging to the Second Army, but transferred on this day to the Third Army.

The formation of the Russian troops west of Mukden at this period, and the Russian plan are shown in the following order of General Kaulbars, commanding the Second Russian Army:

MUKDEN STATION,

1905, March 5—12.45 a. m.

Information has been received that in the neighborhood of the village of Saupuho a Japanese column has appeared, consisting of cavalry and infantry. The object of the army is to drive the enemy westward to beyond the line of the old railway (as far as Machiapu, East Kuchiatzu, Hsiniulu), advancing so as to envelop the enemy's flank.

Continue scouting. Examine the entire region between the railway and the road to Hsinnintun.

Aim: To determine the direction of enemy's march and the number of his troops. Other cavalry to continue its work in the rear and on the flanks of the enemy.

To assemble at 8 a. m. on the line Hsiao-chiatun-Hontai. To press the enemy's left flank, enveloping and driving it to the west.

For that purpose:

A. Cavalry.

Colonel Vovonov; Primorski Dragoon Regiment.

B. Infantry.

1. Right column: General Gerngross; 1st Siberian Corps; mixed division, 17th Corps; mixed division, 10th Corps; the 147th Samara Regiment (49 battalions, 115 guns).

2. Center column: General Toppornin; 25th Infantry Division (16 battalions, 48 guns). To remain in position until the influence of the enveloping action of the right column becomes evident, and until the enemy withdraws behind the line Jahen-Yuchiatus; then advance west in the direction Changshihtun-Makuantzu.
3. Left column: General Tserpit-ski; five infantry regiments (56th, 121st, 122d, 215th, and 33d); 5th, 7th, 8th Rifle Regiments, 5th Rifle Brigade (34 battalions, 72 field, 17 old pattern guns, 12 mortars). To firmly hold positions occupied; to advance simultaneously with the 25th Division, pivoting on Machiapu. Aim: To occupy the line of the old railway from the General Dembovski's positions to the village of Kuchiatzu, inclusive; prepare the line for firm defense.
4. General reserve: General Hanefeld; 55th and 241st Regiments (8 battalions). To take position near the village of Lukuantun.
5. Region for assembling trains: Of the right and center columns, north of Mukden between the railway and the Mandarin road; of the left column, between the railway and Mukden north of the Hsinmintun road.
6. Hospitals and parks: As ordered by commanders of columns.
7. Substitutes in case of emergency: General Ruzski, General von der Launitz.
8. Reports to be sent to village Houtai (village with a tower) on the Hsinmintun road.

In the Japanese Second Army at 4 a. m. the Fifth Division resumed its attack toward Hsiaoshatotzu. Its advance was covered by the fire of the battalion of field and heavy guns, posted north of Tsuichiapu, and the Fifth Artillery Regiment, posted southeast of Tayushupu, and reached the old railway embankment. Here it came under the infantry fire of the Russians holding Machiapu and was repulsed. The right of the Eighth Division, attacking with three battalions from the direction of Yulinpu, joined on the left of the Fifth Division. The main force of the Eighth Division attacked Yangshihtun. Both attacks failed, as did a third attack made about 2 p. m. The Third Division moved from Tachingtsuitzu to relieve the Ninth Division and during the night occupied Changshihtun and Suimintun.

The Ninth Division then withdrew to take up a position between the Seventh and First Divisions. Otherwise there was no important movement in the Japanese Third Army.

During the afternoon the First Siberian Corps, less 8 bat-

talions of the Ninth Division which had been sent to Shatotzu to aid the troops holding the line at and near Machiapu, had advanced with but little opposition to the line Taochiaotun, Tachiatzu-Tafanhsintun.

On March 6 the Japanese Fifteenth Brigade made a slight advance beyond Tungkouling. Otherwise conditions in front of the Japanese First Army did not change materially. The Russians made an unsuccessful night attack on the Japanese near Tangchiatun.

The Fourth Army continued its operations west of the Mandarin road, attacking Shahopu, east Hanchenztsu, Suchiatun, Peitaitzu and Erhtaitzu.

The offensive movement begun by the Russian Second Army on the preceding day was to be continued according to the following order issued by General Kaulbars shortly before midnight of the 5th-6th:

The enemy is concentrating his forces (three divisions) in the angle between the Hun and the old railway line. Farther to the north toward the Hsinmintun road have been seen infantry and artillery, numbers not ascertained. Northeast of the Hsinmintun road small detachments of cavalry are in front of our positions.

To-morrow the army will continue the movement to occupy the line Shalingpu-Tehsiangyintzu-Lianchiapu, including the sand hills between Linminhuantzu and Tehsiangyintzu, observing also the action of the enemy to the north and northwest.

To that end: 1. *Colonel Zapolski's detachment* is to march from Santaitzu at daybreak, go to Tashihchiao, and bar the Hsinmintun road.

2. *General Gerngross's detachment*: (a) *The mixed division of the Seventeenth Corps* (De Witt, from near Tafanhsintun), two regiments to go to Tashihchiao and remain until the arrival of Colonel Zapolski's detachment, then to move on Jaken, Yangchiahung, Chienchiahung, Ianshantai; three regiments to go to Hohuntai, Yuchiatun, Houmintun, Chienmintun, Koulintai. (b) *The First Siberian Corps*, to march at daybreak: Nine battalions from Chinsotun to move on Likuanpu, Changshihtun; nine battalions from Sanchiafin to move on Yukuantun, Nienkuantun; the sand hills to be fortified when taken.

3. *General Tserpitski's detachment* to hold fast the position (between Machiapu and Yangshihtun) occupied and support by fire the detachment of General Gerngross; simultaneously with attack of latter detachment on Changshihtun, Nienkuantun, occupy Yuliupu and later the old railway line.

4. *General Herschmann's detachment* to hold fast the position (on both banks of Hun at Machiapu) occupied.

5. *General Topornin, general reserve* (Twenty-fifth Infantry Division and Second Brigade of the Thirty-first Infantry Division), to remain in positions (from Yangshihtun to Nihhsintun) occupied and aid by fire the advance of the First Siberian Corps.

6. During the advance all four columns to aid each other with fire and bayonet, striving to take the enemy in flank.

7. *General Birger's detachment* to remain near Hushihtai station and protect Mukden from the north.

8. Trains of second and third categories to take position east of the railway.

9. Reserve of flying artillery parks to take position at Lanyutun.

10. Reports to be sent to Houtai.

11. In case of emergency, next in command General Ruzski and General von der Launitz.

The advance of General Tserpitski's portion of the line (from Machiapu to Yangshihtun) was anticipated by the renewal and intensification of the attack by the Japanese Fifth and Eighth Divisions on Machiapu, Hsiaoshatotzu, and Yangshihtun. As on the preceding day, the Russian infantry in Machiapu was able to bring flank and even reverse fire on that portion of the Japanese line that succeeded in reaching the old railway embankment. The greater part of the fire of the Japanese battalion of field and heavy guns north of Tsuchiapu and of the Fifth Artillery Regiment of mountain guns, southeast of Tayushupu, was concentrated on Machiapu and Hsiaoshatotzu, and the infantry of the Fifth Division made a determined but unsuccessful assault. Toward evening the Twenty-first Brigade, Fifth Division, now on the left bank of the Hun, was detached and ordered to join the Third Division.

The Eighth Division attacked as on the preceding day. Its heavy guns took position north of Hsiaoyushupu, its field guns crossed the railway embankment and opened fire against Yangshihtun. The right of the division, at Yulinpu, made an unsuccessful assault, losing heavily. It was assisted by the Thirteenth Artillery Regiment, which had rejoined the Eighth from the Fourth Division and had taken position east of Tsaochiatun. The left of the Eighth Division also made an unsuccessful assault.

The Third Division sent two battalions to a line about 800 yards east of Changshihtun, the divisional artillery to north-east of Changshihtun and the Twenty-first Brigade to Likuanpu. Its attack was not pressed.

The Second Army headquarters were at Hsifanpu, the general reserve of two battalions at Tsaochiatun, where it was joined by one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Third Division, returning from duty with the Fourth Division.

General Gerngross moved against Tashihchiao as ordered. The time was opportune, for there was a gap on the left of the Japanese Seventh Division at Tashihchiao, caused by the march north to Pinglupu-Koushihyang of the First Division, which had not been closed by the expected arrival of the Ninth Division. By 11 a. m. the advance of this attack had penetrated nearly to Tashihchiao. The right flank guard of the advance, Colonel Lesh, carried Chuanwanchiao about 10 a. m., the Japanese detachment retreating to Liutsiahuan. This village was then unsuccessfully attacked by Colonel Lesh assisted by other troops from General De Witt's column. The Japanese Third Army reserves, from Mashanchiatzu, and a battalion from the left of the Seventh Division succeeded in holding the attack in check until the Ninth Division began to arrive. About 3 p. m. the attack was repulsed after losing heavily, and General Gerngross ordered a suspension of the forward movement, thus concluding the last important offensive movement undertaken by the Russian army, and presumably causing the decision to withdraw from the Sha to the Hun River.

The Japanese Cavalry Division was checked by the opposing cavalry in the vicinity of Erhtaitzu.

The Second Brigade of the Thirty-first Division, Tenth Corps, in the reserve of General Kaulbar's army was brought, toward evening, from the left bank of the Hun to Lukuantun in response to reports sent by General Tserpitski regarding the severe attacks made on his line between Machiapu and Yangshihtun.

A detachment of 4 battalions, 8 guns, and 1 scout company, under Colonel Tsikovich, was sent by General Kuropatkin from his reserves to reconnoiter northwest through Santaitzu. The Tenth Rifle Regiment, which had arrived by rail, was added, and the detachment, under command of Colonel Missevich, of the Tenth Regiment, was first ordered to hold the line Tachiatun-Santaitzu-Yuanchentun and then sent about 4 p. m. to Makuantzu for the defense of the Niuhsintun-Makuantzu district.

On March 7 the left of the Japanese Fifth Army made a slight advance, establishing communication on the heights north of Tuchiaputzu with the Fifteenth Brigade, which had been brought to a halt after a slight advance.

The Russians made an attack against the heights north of Tangchiatun and one against the Tenth Division, both of which were unsuccessful.

East Hanchengtzu was carried, about 11 a. m., by the Sixth Division and the Tomioka Detachment after an engagement that had continued from the evening of the preceding day. In carrying out this attack the Sixth Division concentrated on its left, and the resulting gap on its right was closed by inserting the Third Reserve Brigade opposite Shahopu.

The attempt to carry the attack on east Hanchengtzu to Kaolitun was repulsed. The Fourth Division attacked Hsiaokushinpu, but did not make any headway until the next day.

In the Japanese Second Army the Fifth Division remained stationary. The Eighth Division made a night attack, the right advancing from southeast of Yulinpu, the left advancing from north of Nienkuantun against Yangshihtun. The attack failed and the troops taking part retired to their original positions. The Third Division made an attack before dawn, in which the Fifth Brigade, General Nambo, carried Yukuantun, held by troops of the Twenty-fifth Division. Desperate fighting for the possession of this village continued throughout the day, and at night the remnants of the Fifth Brigade, about 1,000 men, many of whom were wounded, withdrew to their old line. The desperate fighting caused reinforcements aggregating 4 battalions and 2 heavy batteries to be sent to the Japanese Third Division and 16 battalions to the opposing Russians. In Japanese accounts the scene of this fighting is frequently placed at Likuanpu. The Russian losses in recapturing the village were 141 officers and 5,343 men killed and wounded.

The Japanese Third Army was now charged with breaking through the defense between Chengitun and the north Tombs. Two and one-half brigades of reserves from the Manchurian army headquarters were added and assigned to the different divisions according to emergency. The Seventh Division was to march on the north Tombs, the Ninth Division on Yunsontun, and the First Division on Chengitun.

The Seventh Division carried Chuanwanchiao, held by Colonel Lesh, and attacked Tafanhsintun, carrying the latter village at nightfall. The Ninth Division, assisted

by the Second Artillery Brigade, after an engagement lasting all day, carried Chaohuatun, held by Colonel Zapolski with the Ninth Rifle Regiment and the newly arrived One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry Regiment, with heavy losses on both sides. The detachments of Colonels Lesh and Zapolski were both reenforced by troops from the First Siberian Corps. Colonel Zapolski's detachment halted at Tachiatzu. The Japanese First Division reached the line Siutaitzu-Chengitung, from which its artillery damaged the railway slightly.

The Japanese Cavalry Division was on the line Tashintun-Lichiaputzu after failing in an effort to cut the railway at Hushihtai.

At 1 p. m. on the 7th General Kuropatkin issued an order for withdrawal in which it was directed that:

1. The *Third Army* to occupy the fortifications of the tête de pont from the Hun to redoubt No. 5 east of Muchiapu, inclusive, detailing 16 battalions to the strategic reserve at Mukden.

2. The *First Army* to occupy the Fuling and Fushun positions, its right on redoubt No. 5. The detachments of Generals Danilov and Maslov to cover the roads leading from the line Fushun-Yingpan to Tiehling. The First Army to detail 24 battalions to the strategic reserve at Mukden.

3. The *Second Army* and corps temporarily attached to same to cover this movement, holding back the enemy on the line of the villages Yuanchentun-Chaohuatun-Yukuantun-Yangshihtun-Shatotzu, holding enemy back on the right of this line to the utmost limit.

* * * * *

5. The troops of the *Third and First Armies* to withdraw their main forces during the night of the 7th-8th quite secretly leaving on their positions strong rear guards which are to retreat only when pressed by the enemy, holding him back as long as possible.

Early on the 8th Colonel Borisov was sent to Tsuerhtun with the 5½ battalions and 8 guns belonging to the Fourth Siberian Corps and held in reserve by General Kuropatkin, thus forming a nucleus for the detachment formed and placed under command of General Milov. General Herschelmann and his 16 battalions were taken from General Kaulbars, ordered to remain in reserve at the disposition of General Kuropatkin, and then ordered to Tsuerhtun to report to General Milov. To this detachment under General Milov were to be added the 40 battalions and 14 batteries detached from the First Army and the 16 battalions detached from the Third Army. It was to clear and hold the ground north

and west from Tsuerhtun so as to protect the railway and be ready for an energetic offensive that was to be executed on March 9.

General Milov was available for the command of this detachment because of his own corps, the Eighth, having since March 3 been distributed among the various detachments that had been formed.

By morning of March 8 the withdrawal of the Russian First Army was well under way. The withdrawal was announced by the flames from burning supplies, and the opposing Japanese took up the pursuit. The prepared roads leading from the positions back to the Hun facilitated the withdrawal, which was accomplished with but few rear-guard actions and slight losses in personnel. By daylight the Russian Second Army, which lost heavily in matériel, had occupied its new positions with the 46 battalions remaining after detaching the 16 battalions to the strategic reserve.

The Japanese Fourth Army, except the Tomioka Detachment and the Fourth Division, which were transferred back to the Second Army, moved forward in pursuit. The detachment was ordered to hold the line from Suchiatun to Erhtaitzu, the Fourth Division to cross to the right bank of the Hun. The troops, however, were more or less disorganized by the fighting of the preceding day and but one battalion, of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, had joined the Second Army reserve at sunset.

The Russians had withdrawn all but a small rear guard from Machiapu during the night of the 7th. On the morning of March 8 the right of the Japanese Fifth Division, on the left bank of the Hun, advanced through Erhtaitzu and, by evening, occupied Machiapu. The left of the Fifth Division, which had drawn back behind the old railway embankment during the night, advanced to west of Hsiaoshatotzu, which was still held in force. This advance was assisted by the mountain guns of the division from a position near the railway embankment.

The Japanese Third Division failed to make any progress, its action consisting principally of artillery fire.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division had a village at the junction of the railway and the Santaitzu road

as objective, the Seventh Division had Kinchiauatzu, the First Division had Yunsontun.

One brigade of the Seventh Division attacked Hsiaofanhsintun and was repulsed with heavy loss. The other brigade and the attached reserves made several unsuccessful attacks on Hsiao-chiatun. The Ninth Division captured Tachiatzu, about 1 p. m., after severe fighting in which the Russian commander, Colonel Zapolski, was killed. The First Division attacked the Yuanchentun-Santaitzu line but, after hard fighting, was brought to a stand about 600 yards from the opposing line.

The opposing cavalry divisions engaged each other, both mounted and dismounted, in the vicinity of Houshintun.

On March 9 the movements of both armies were influenced by a violent gale and accompanying dust storm.

On the south front the general line of separation was the Hun River, with the exception of a small area in front of the Guards at Kiusan and of the bridge heads, covering the crossings south of Mukden, still held by troops from the Russian Third Army.

From Fushun northeast toward Yingpan were the detachments of Rennenkampf, Danilov and Maslov; from Fushun west to Tayingtun were troops of the Third and Second Siberian Corps; from Kiusan west through Fuling to redoubt No. 5, at Muchiapu, were troops of the Fourth Siberian and First Army Corps; a total of 106 battalions after detaching 40 battalions to the strategic reserve.

The right column of the Japanese Fifth Army pursued in the direction of Yingpan. The advance guard of the left column reached Fushun but withdrew because of the strength with which the prepared positions north of the Fushun-Kapukai line were occupied.

In the Japanese First Army the right column of the Twelfth Division (Twenty-third Brigade) was on the left bank of the Hun, opposite Holungtien. The left column (Twelfth Brigade) occupied the heights northeast of Tayingtun and west of Hsiaotai with one regiment, having penetrated the gap in the line between Kiusan and Tayingtun. The Guards reached the vicinity of Huanchiakou, sending the cavalry regiment and one battalion to Hushinpu. The Guards Reserve Brigade was at Tayingtun. The Second

Division arrived at the Hun and occupied the bridges at Fushun and Kapukai.

In the Japanese Fourth Army the reserve reached Yankuantun, the Tenth Division reached Wandaintun. The Sixth Division, leaving a detachment at Wanshitun, moved to in front of the bridge heads in the vicinity of Changhutun.

In the Japanese Second Army the Tomioka Detachment extended to the left so as to cover the ground held by the Fourth Division, which concentrated at Machiapu and sent one brigade across the Hun to attack toward Tapu, aiding the Fifth Division. The latter had, by a night attack, approached close to Shatotzu, where it was checked and suffering severely from a cross fire. The attack of the Fourth Division and the fire of its artillery from near Takushinpu relieved the situation.

The Eighth Division, leaving 5 battalions at Nienkuantun and Yulinpu, withdrew behind the old railway embankment and marched to Fentai, via Lanshantai and Jahen, to take the place of the Seventh Division. The Third Division extended its left by dispatching 2 battalions of infantry and 1 of artillery to near Fentai. The action of the Third Division was confined mainly to artillery fire.

In the Japanese Third Army the Ninth Division was withdrawn and sent to the left of the First Division. The Seventh Division moved to its left, occupied the ground vacated by the Ninth Division, and attacked the line Santaitzu-Tachiatun but was repulsed. The First Division, having been repulsed in a night attack on the line Santaitzu-Yuanchentun, was attacked from the north by General Herschermann and Colonel Borisov and the left forced back to Chengitun, with the exception of a small party of Japanese who reached Santaitzu and barricaded themselves in some fanzas on the northeast edge of the village, repulsing all efforts to dislodge them. The reserves of the Japanese First Division checked this counter attack about 1 p. m. and another detachment from the First Division again attacked Yuanchentun at 2 p. m. At 6 p. m. the Russians again advanced and drove the left of the First Division back to Chengitun, where it was enabled to make a stand by the arrival of a brigade from the general reserve.

The Ninth Division, from Taochiatun, attacked toward Hsiaochiaotzu with its main body and Hushihtai with a detachment. The main body reached Kuoshantun; the detachment reached Waishutzu.

The opposing cavalry divisions were still in the vicinity of Tashintun and Houshintun.

General Kuropatkin decided to retreat to Tiehling and ordered that during the night the armies retreat to a line through Hushihtai station, Puho, and farther east; the Third Army to withdraw from the bridgeheads, using the Mandarin road without entering Mukden; the Second Army to cover the retreat of the Third Army from the west and then to retreat along the railway in succession from its left flank; the First Army to cover the retreat of the Third Army with its right corps and to withdraw, covering the roads leading from the line Fuling-Fushun-Yingpan toward Tiehling.

At the time this order was issued General Kuropatkin had received no information regarding the piercing of the line at Kiusan, and intended to make a vigorous attack westward with the detachment of General Milov and thus further facilitate the withdrawal of the Third and Second Armies.

In the withdrawal the 14 battalions and 47 guns remaining with the Sixth Siberian Corps were to follow the road, running practically parallel to the Mandarin road, from Muchapu to Lienhuachi; the Fifth Siberian and Seventeenth Corps, 31 battalions and 120 guns, were to follow the Mandarin road, the first passing west, the second east of Mukden, after passing which the Seventeenth Corps was to form the rear guard of the Third Army. In the Second Army General Tserpitski with his 45 battalions and 164 guns was to move from Lanyutun to east of the railway and then through Yuanchentun, Tsuerhtun, and Kuchentzu, keeping abreast the Third Army; the Twentieth-fifth Division and First Siberian Corps, 52½ battalions and 144 guns, were to move through Wasia along the west side of the railway without crossing the same, the Twenty-fifth Division leading and the First Siberian Corps following successively from its left flank. The rear guards of the three columns of the Second Army were to maintain connection. General Launitz, reenforced

to 46 battalions and 118 guns, was to cover the withdrawal by holding the Tachiatun-Santaitzu-Yuanchentun line, drive the Japanese back to the line Tachiatzu-Kuochitun and withdraw to Hushihtai by detachments from his left flank.

On March 10 the left column of the Japanese Fifth Army and the Second Division, First Army, attacked the positions north of Fushun, Kapukai, and Tita, occupied by rear guards of the Russian First Army. These rear guards offered such resistance that the entire day was occupied by the Japanese in reaching a line through Manytsuantzu. The Twelfth Division carried the line northeast of Holungtien and completed the occupation of the Hushinpu region. The Guards carried the positions on the heights northwest of Kiusan and followed the retreating rear guard to, and displaced it from, the line Pinglaotzu-Talingtzu, from where the artillery of the Japanese advance guard fired upon the retreating columns passing north along the railway and Tiehling road.

In the Japanese Fourth Army the Tenth Division carried the positions north of Tichiafang and east of Fuling and followed the rear guard to a line from east of Kuanchiakou to Tsaochiakou, where it was brought to a stand by a counter attack. About 11 a. m. it occupied the heights north of Tsaochiakou and fired on the retreating columns on the Tiehling road. The reserve of the Tenth Division, which at midnight had crossed the Hun northeast of Yankuantun, drove back a Russian force from near Sanchiatzu and Maochiatun and advanced to a line from northeast of Yulingpu to Erhtaitzu, where it was brought to a stand by the Seventeenth Corps retiring in front of the Japanese Sixth Division, which at midnight had crossed the Hun southwest of Yankuantun, and had overtaken a portion of the Seventeenth Corps at a point east of Mukden.

In the Japanese Second Army, as the Russians successively withdrew from south to north from their positions, the Fourth, Fifth, and Third Divisions advanced and drove off the opposing rear guards. The Fourth and Fifth Divisions reached points southwest and west of Mukden by nightfall, portions of both divisions entering the city about 7 p. m.

The Eighth Division, about noon, advanced to a line from Chinsotun through Tapingchuang to Hsiao-chiatun and, at

night, with the main body, occupied the hills on which the north Tombs are situated.

In the Japanese Third Army the Seventh Division had made a night attack on the Santaitzu-Tachiatun line, in which 4 battalions succeeded in entering the walled inclosure of the north Tombs. The remainder of the attacking force was repulsed, thus leaving the 4 battalions isolated until toward evening, when Tachiatun was finally carried by the remainder of the Seventh Division.

The First Division carried Santaitzu about 5 p. m. and Yuanchentun a little later. The Ninth Division, assisted by the Second Artillery Brigade, carried Tungchangshan shortly after noon. The detachment in front of Waishutzu made an unsuccessful attack on and withstood a counter attack from Hushihtai.

General Milov succeeded in holding a line west of the railway, running from Waishutzu through Hsiao chiaotzu to Yuanchentun, until the main bodies of the troops from the southwest had cleared the narrow space that still separated the Japanese First and Fourth Armies on the east from the Third Army on the west. The troops under General Milov had been reinforced during the day by various fractions from the retreating columns.

The battle of Mukden proper came to an end with the 10th of March, although many scattered detachments of Russians surrendered to the Japanese at a later date, and the pursuit did not end until Tiehling had been occupied on March 16.

As a result of the battle the Japanese captured 66 guns, 62,200 rifles, 277,700 rounds of artillery ammunition, 26,640,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, the tramways that had been used to supply the Russian positions, and various quantities of supplies that had been abandoned by the Russians.

The Japanese reported their losses at about 50,000 killed and wounded. The Russians reported 273 officers and 8,626 men killed, 1,576 officers and 49,426 men wounded and 336 officers and 31,253 men missing, making a total of 2,185 officers and 89,305 men. Of the missing Russians, about 20,000 were made prisoners; the remainder properly belongs to the killed.

The Japanese forces that pursued the Russians were principally from the left column of the Fifth Army, the Second and Twelfth Divisions of the First Army, and, for a short distance, the Eighth Division of the Second Army.

The Russian rear guard took position at the Fan River; troops from the First Army on the right flank, and the divisions of General Mishchenko, who had now returned to duty, on the left. On March 14 the Japanese Second and Twelfth Divisions attacked this position. The advance troops suffered a repulse, but, with the arrival of reinforcements, the position was carried, and the pursuit continued through Tiehling, which was captured on March 15 after but slight resistance.

The Russian army occupied a position, through Fenghua and Ssupingkai, perpendicular to the railway, the left detachment at Heilungcheng.

The Japanese occupied a position through Fakumen, Changtufu, and Kaiyuan, the right detachment in the vicinity of Hsingking.

Contact between the two armies was regained and daily skirmishes, of greater or less severity, continued without any important change of position on the part of either combatant until an armistice between the opposing armies was entered into on September 14, 1905.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

On February 6, 1904, Vice-Admiral Togo left Sasebo, conveying the transports *Tairen*, *Otaru*, and *Heijo*, carrying troops of the Twelfth Division to Chemulpo.

The fleet rendezvoused off Mokpo on the 7th, and Rear Admiral Uryu, with the Fourth Division, was detached to convoy the transports to Chemulpo, while the main fleet proceeded to the vicinity of the Elliott Islands. From this rendezvous one flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers was sent to Talienwan Bay, another to Port Arthur, with orders to blow up the Russian vessels. The Talienwan flotilla found no Russian vessels and returned to the rendezvous. The other flotilla found the greater part of the Russian squadron lying outside the harbor of Port Arthur. The torpedo boats

advanced and discharged torpedoes, striking the *Czarevich*, *Retvizan*, and *Pallada*. All three vessels were seriously injured, but were subsequently repaired by the Russians.

Rear Admiral Uryu's division arrived off Chemulpo on the afternoon of February 8. The *Chiyoda*, which had been lying in Chemulpo Harbor since the preceding December, left on the 7th, about 11.30 p. m., and joined the Japanese division.

The Russian cruiser *Varyag* and gunboat *Koryetz* were also lying in the harbor. The latter steamed out on approach of the Japanese division and fired a shot, said by the Russians to have been accidental, and the Japanese replied by discharging two torpedoes, both ineffective. The *Koryetz* then returned to the harbor.

When the landing of troops from the transports was completed the Japanese transports and division steamed outside the harbor, and Rear Admiral Uryu demanded of the commander of the Russian vessels that they leave the harbor before noon of February 9 under penalty of being attacked in the harbor; such attack not to take place before 4 p. m., February 9, 1904.

The notice was also conveyed to the foreign warships in the harbor by the Japanese consul at Chemulpo.

About noon the Russian vessels steamed out, and, after an engagement of about thirty-five minutes, returned to the harbor, where the *Koryetz* was blown up by her commander, and the *Varyag* burned the same evening. The Russian transport *Sungari*, lying in the harbor, was burned to prevent capture by the Japanese.

The Japanese suffered no casualties. The Russians had about 100 killed and wounded. The wounded and other survivors were temporarily received on British, French, and Italian war ships.

Besides the torpedo-boat flotilla the Japanese division consisted of the *Asama*, *Chiyoda*, *Naniwa*, *Takashiho*, *Akashi*, and *Niitaka*.

On the morning of the 9th Admiral Togo approached Port Arthur with his squadron and engaged the Russian ships and batteries at long range for about two hours. As a result of this engagement, the *Poltava*, *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Norik* were injured. The Russians lost 10 men killed and 2 officers and 44 men wounded. The Japanese lost 4 killed and 54 wounded,

3 officers being killed and 14 officers and cadets wounded. Several of the Japanese vessels were struck, but none seriously damaged.

The Japanese fleet, in addition to the destroyers and torpedo boats, contained the battle ships *Asahi*, *Mikasa*, *Hatsuse*, *Shikishima*, *Fuji*, *Yashima*, the armored cruisers *Tokiwa*, *Azuma*, *Iwate*, *Yakumo*, *Idzumo*, the protected cruisers *Takasago*, *Chitose*, *Yoshino*, *Kasagi*, and the dispatch boat *Tatsuta*. The Russian fleet, under Vice-Admiral Stark, in addition to the destroyers and torpedo boats, contained the battle ships *Retvizan*, *Sevastopol*, *Czarevich*, *Poltava*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Peresviet*, *Pobieda*, the armored cruiser *Bayan*, the protected cruisers *Askold*, *Diana*, *Pallada*, *Novik*, *Boyarin*, and gunboats *Bober*, *Otvazhni*, *Gremiaschi*, *Dzhizhit*, *Rasboinik*, and *Gilyak*.

On February 11 the Vladivostok squadron, consisting of the *Gromoboi*, *Rossia*, *Rurik*, and *Bogatir*, fired on the Japanese steamers *Naganura Maru* (700 tons) and the *Zensho Maru* (200 tons) in the vicinity of the Tsugaru Straits. The latter vessel escaped; the former was sunk, two of her crew being drowned.

On February 12 the Russian torpedo transport *Yenisei* struck a mine which she had just laid in Talienwan Bay, and sank; 4 officers and 92 men were lost. The *Boyarin* in endeavoring to aid the *Yenisei* also struck a mine and subsequently sank from her injuries.

On the night of February 13 the fourth torpedo-boat flotilla, consisting of the *Murasame*, *Harusame*, *Asagiri*, and *Hayatori*, under Commander Nagai, was dispatched against the Russian vessels at Port Arthur. The vessels of the flotilla were separated by stress of weather, and two failed to reach Port Arthur. The *Asagiri* arrived near the entrance about 3 a. m. on the 14th, was fired on, discharged a torpedo and retired. The *Hayatori* did likewise about 5 a. m. Neither torpedo was effective.

On February 16 the armored cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* (formerly *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, each of 7,770 tons displacement and launched in 1903 and 1902, respectively, at Sestri Ponente, Italy), purchased by the Japanese from the Argentine Republic shortly before the outbreak of the war, arrived at Yokosuka.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

The First and Third Squadrons made an unsuccessful attempt on the morning of February 24 to block Port Arthur. Five steamers, the *Tenshin Maru* (2,942 tons), *Hokoku Maru* (2,766 tons), *Jinsen Maru* (2,331 tons), *Buyo Maru* (1,163 tons), and *Bushu Maru* (1,249 tons), loaded with artificial stone and manned by 77 volunteer officers and crew, were to be taken to the entrance and there sunk by being blown up. A torpedo-boat flotilla composed of the *Murakumo*, *Yugiri*, *Shiranui*, and *Kagero*, under command of Captain Mano, was to reconnoiter and destroy the Russian ships. The torpedo boats *Hayabusa*, *Kasasagi*, *Manazuru*, *Chidori*, and *Tsubanu* were to pick up the crews of the sunken vessels.

About 2.30 a. m. the Russian searchlights revealed the presence of the Japanese vessels, which were fired upon by the fortifications and the *Retvizan*, which was still lying beached near the entrance to the harbor, under Golden Hill. The Russian guard ship was driven back by the torpedo-boat flotilla. The *Tenshin Maru* grounded on the east coast of Laotielshan in endeavoring to avoid the Russian searchlights and after being more or less damaged by fire. The steering gear of the *Bushu Maru* was struck and the vessel grounded not far from the *Tenshin Maru*, and was then blown up by the crew. The *Buyo Maru* was so seriously damaged that she sank before reaching the harbor entrance. The *Hokoku Maru* and *Jinsen Maru* reached the entrance and were successfully blown up, the former near the lighthouse on Tiger's Tail, the latter under Golden Hill, near the *Retvizan*.

With the exception of three men slightly wounded, the crews of the vessels were uninjured and all safely picked up, after having taken to their boats, by the destroyers. The last of them were not picked up until the afternoon. One man was killed on one of the destroyers.

On February 24 the First and Third Squadrons approached Port Arthur and engaged in an exchange of long-range fire with the *Bayan*, *Askold*, and *Novik* lying outside the harbor, and into which they withdrew. During this engagement the Second (Armored Cruiser) Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Kamimura, discovered and chased two Russian destroyers

near Laotiehshan, coming from a westerly direction. One of the destroyers escaped; the other, the *Vnuchitchni*, was driven into Pigeon Bay and destroyed.

On February 19 Admiral Makarov left St. Petersburg, to supersede Admiral Stark in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur.

On March 6 the Japanese Armored Cruiser Squadron (7 ships) bombarded Vladivostok from a range of about 5 miles, but received no reply from the fortifications.

On the 9th the Russians sank two vessels—the *Harbin* and the *Haïlar*—outside the entrance to the harbor, for the purpose of deranging any subsequent attempt to block Port Arthur. Two other vessels were sunk later for the same purpose.

During the early morning of March 10 a flotilla of Japanese destroyers, commanded by Captain Asai, laid mines outside Port Arthur Harbor. At the same time a second flotilla encountered 6 Russian torpedo-boat destroyers and a severe engagement at short range ensued. Considerable damage resulted on both sides. The Russian destroyer *Stereguschi* was finally taken in tow by the Japanese destroyer *Sazanami*, but the towline parted and the former sank.

The *Bayan* and *Novik* steamed out to the assistance of the *Stereguschi*, but returned to the harbor on the approach of the Japanese fleet, which engaged in a long-range fire with the fortifications.

In the engagement between the destroyers the Japanese lost 9 killed and 12 wounded. The Russians lost 3 killed, 34 wounded, and 4 captured on the *Stereguschi*.

On March 16 a Russian destroyer—the *Skori*—while searching for mines near Port Arthur struck one and was lost.

On the night of March 21-22 two flotillas of Japanese destroyers laid mines in the outer harbor of Port Arthur. The main squadron arrived off the harbor on the morning of the 22d, a portion of the fleet having proceeded to Pigeon Bay, and a long-range fire was exchanged with the fortifications, a portion of the fire being indirect and over the Laotiehshan. The Russians on land had 5 killed, 9 wounded, and 1 accidentally injured.

SECOND ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

On March 27, about 3 a. m., the Japanese made a second attempt to block Port Arthur, sending 4 vessels to be sunk in the channel, under the protection of the destroyers *Shirakuma*, *Kasumi*, *Asashio*, *Akolsuki*, *Ikazuchi*, *Akebono*, *Oboro*, *Inazuma*, *Usugumo*, *Sazanami*, *Shinonome*, and the torpedo boats *Karigane*, *Aotaka*, *Itato*, *Tsubanu*, *Kasasagi*, and *Manazuru*.

The *Chiyo Maru* (1,746 tons) anchored about one-half chain from shore, on the western side of Golden Hill, and blew herself up. The *Fukui Maru* (1,294 tons) advanced a little farther past the port side of the *Chiyo Maru*, was struck by a Russian torpedo and then blew herself up. The *Yahiko Maru* passed the port side of the *Fukui Maru*, anchored, and blew herself up. The *Yoneyama Maru* (2,693 tons) collided with a Russian destroyer, then passed between the *Chiyo Maru* and *Fukui Maru* and reached the middle of the fairway, where she was struck by a Russian torpedo, blown up and sunk, the momentum driving her over to the left shore.

Among the crews of the blocking vessels there were killed 1 officer (Commander Hiire on the *Fukui Maru*) and 3 men; wounded, 3 officers and 6 men.

The Russian destroyer *Silini* in engagement with the Japanese destroyers, had 7 killed and 13 wounded, stranded on the rocks near Golden Hill, but was taken into the harbor.

On March 30 the commander of the *Akitsuushima* accompanied the Japanese consul-general at Shanghai in the inspection of the arms removed from the Russian gunboat *Mandzhur*, which had been in that port since the outbreak of the war and from which the vital parts of machinery had been removed on March 28.

During the early morning of April 13 the Japanese mine ship *Koryu Maru* succeeded in laying some mines near the entrance to Port Arthur, being accompanied by the fourth and fifth destroyer flotillas and the fourteenth torpedo-boat flotilla. At dawn the second destroyer flotilla discovered the Russian destroyer *Strashni*, which had become separated from her own flotilla during the night while cruising outside the port, and after a short engagement sank her. A second

Russian destroyer, coming from the direction of Laotiehshan, was attacked, but escaped into the harbor.

The *Bayan* approached and picked up as many of the *Strashni's* crew as possible, at the same time returning the fire of the destroyers and the Japanese Third Squadron, which had arrived off Port Arthur about 8 a. m. The *Novik*, *Askold*, *Diana*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Pobieda*, and *Poltava* joined the *Bayan* and followed the slowly retiring Third Squadron about 15 miles to the southeast. The Japanese First Squadron, which was concealed in the fog about 30 miles off and had been called by wireless telegraphy, arrived. The Russian fleet then retired toward the harbor. About 8.30 p. m. the *Petropavlovsk* struck two of the mines laid by the *Koryu Maru* the preceding night; the explosion extended to the boilers and magazines, and the vessel broke in two and sank. Her complement was 650, and only about 6 officers and 30 sailors escaped. Vice-Admiral Makarov, Rear-Admiral Molas, and Captain Jakovlev were among the killed; the Grand Duke Cyril was among those who escaped. The *Pobieda*, while endeavoring to rescue the survivors of the *Petropavlovsk*, also struck one of the mines and was seriously injured. She succeeded in reaching the harbor, however, and was subsequently repaired.

On the night of April 25 the *Kinshu Maru*, which had the preceding day carried a company of Japanese infantry from Gensan to Iwon, and again had the company on board, was torpedoed and sunk by a vessel of the Vladivostok squadron. Those troops on board which had not taken advantage of the one hour granted to leave the vessel, thus becoming prisoners, were lost.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura's (armored cruiser) squadron, after searching for the survivors of the *Kinshu Maru*, approached Vladivostok and fired on two Russian torpedo boats, which retired to the harbor, and the fortifications. The latter returned the fire. No loss was reported on either side.

In the latter part of April the Russian destroyer *Beschumni*, while searching for mines, struck one and was seriously damaged. She succeeded in returning to port, and was subsequently repaired.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

About 2 a. m. on May 3 the Japanese made a third attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur. The vessels actually sunk consisted of the *Tatomi Maru* (1,953 tons), *Sagami Maru* (1,926 tons), *Mikawa Maru* (1,967 tons), *Sakaru Maru* (2,978 tons), *Odaru Maru* (2,547 tons), *Asagao Maru* (2,464 tons), *Aikoku Maru* (1,781 tons), and *Yedo Maru* (1,724 tons). Four other vessels, the *Fusan Maru*, *Nagato Maru*, *Shibata Maru*, and *Kokura Maru* were also to be sunk, but received the signal of recall during the night after the fleet was scattered by storm and did not proceed to the entrance.

The convoy of the blocking vessels, under Commander Mineo Hayashi, consisted of the gunboat *Akagi* (Commander Hideshin Fujimoto), gunboat *Chokai* (Commander Danjiro Iwamura), the second destroyer flotilla (Commander Ichiro Ishida), the third destroyer flotilla (Commander Mitsukane Tsuchiya), the fourth destroyer flotilla (Commander Gun-kichi Negai), the fifth destroyer flotilla (Commander Ganjiro Mano), the ninth torpedo-boat flotilla (Lieutenant-Commander Michisuke Olaki), and the fourteenth torpedo-boat flotilla minus the *Kasasagi* and *Manazuru* and plus torpedo boats Nos. 67 and 70 (Commander Yoshimaru Sakurai). Of the eight steamers, five, the *Mikawa*, *Tatomi*, *Yedo*, *Odaru*, and *Sagami*, reached the entrance, the *Mikawa* penetrating beyond the boom that had been stretched. The *Asagao* was sunk near the shore of Golden Hill; the *Sakaru* and *Aikoku* sank before reaching the entrance. The latter three were probably sunk by Russian mines, torpedoes, and fire, while the first five were probably sunk by their own crews as well as from injuries inflicted by the Russians.

Of the crews of these steamers the Japanese reported 5 killed, 88 missing, and 23 wounded, while 41 were rescued uninjured. The entire crew of the *Sakaru*, *Odaru*, *Asagao*, and *Sagami* were reported as killed or missing.

The Russians reported that they rescued 30 Japanese, among whom were 2 officers severely wounded.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 67 had her boiler damaged by shells, in addition to 3 of her crew being wounded, but was towed out of danger by torpedo boat No. 70. The destroyer *Aotaka* had her engine on the port side damaged

and 1 man killed. The destroyer *Hayabusa* had 1 man killed.

A division of the Third Squadron, Rear-Admiral Dewa in command, arrived off the harbor about 6 a. m.; a division of the First Squadron, Rear-Admiral Nashiha in command and Vice-Admiral Togo also present, arrived at 9 a. m. Both divisions covered the action of the destroyers and torpedo boats, searching for the survivors throughout the day.

The total value of the 17 vessels used by the Japanese in the three attempts to block Port Arthur is given as 3,000,000 yen.

On May 12, while endeavoring to destroy a Russian mine in Kerr Bay, the Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was sunk by its unexpected explosion, 14 of the crew losing their lives.

The Third Squadron continued the search for mines in that locality, and on the 14th, when about to end the search for that day, a mine exploded under the stern of the dispatch boat *Miyako*, which sank in twenty-three minutes. Of the crew, 2 were killed, 1 severely wounded, and 21 slightly wounded.

During this searching for mines the various vessels of the squadron occasionally bombarded points on land, some of which were occupied by Russians who were opposing the searching for mines. No casualties seem to have resulted on either side.

On May 14, during the absence of the blockading vessels, the Russians laid mines off Port Arthur in the path in which the blockading vessels usually cruised. The blockading vessels returned on May 15; the *Hatsuse* struck one of the mines and, about thirty minutes later, struck a second mine which exploded the magazine, sinking the vessel almost immediately. About 300 of her complement of 741 were saved. A destroyer flotilla emerged from Port Arthur, but was repulsed by the other Japanese vessels. The *Yashima* also struck a mine, was taken in tow, but sank before reaching a place of safety.

On the same day the *Kasuga* collided with the *Yoshino*, in a dense fog at sea near the Shantung promontory, striking her on the port side near the stern. The *Yoshino* quickly sank, only about 90 of her complement of 360 being saved.

On May 16 and 17 a division of the Third Squadron, Rear-Admiral Togo commanding, reconnoitered the coast near Kaiping, firing at some Russian troops near the shore, then proceeded to Chinchou Bay, dragged for mines and entered the bay, the gunboats proceeding to the head of the bay and firing on the railway bridges, buildings, and one military train which was passing. On the 17th, also, the destroyer *Akatsuki*, while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur, struck a mine and sank. The gunboat *Oshima* was sunk in a collision on the 18th while cruising in Liaotung Bay, cooperating with the army.

On May 20 a gunboat detachment and several torpedo-boat and destroyer flotillas approached close to the harbor of Port Arthur to reconnoiter and plant mines. In the firing that ensued several of the vessels were struck, but none seriously damaged. The destroyer *Akatsuki* was struck by a shell which killed her commander, Lieutenant Naojira Suyetsuga, and 24 sailors.

On May 20 the Russian cruiser *Bogatir* struck a rock at the entrance to Vladivostok Harbor. She was afterwards floated, repaired, and held at Vladivostok ready for use.

On May 26 four gunboats and a torpedo-boat flotilla assisted the Japanese Second Army in the attack on Nanshan from Chinchou Bay. The gunboats *Akagi* and *Chokai* with the first torpedo-boat flotilla approached the shore and engaged in the morning. A shell grazed the *Chokai*, wounding Lieutenant Kohno, killing 2 men, and wounding 2. A little later the gunboats *Tsukushi* and *Heiyen* approached, after soundings had been taken by a detachment of torpedo boats, and joined in the bombardment, but withdrew about 11 a. m. on account of the ebbing tide.

The *Akagi* and *Chokai* and a part of the torpedo-boat flotilla remained, taking part in the battle until the end. A shell exploded on the side of the *Chokai*, killing Commander M. Hayashi and wounding Lieutenant M. Sato and 3 men.

Reporting on the battle of Nanshan, General Oku said: "In concluding this report we profoundly thank the navy for its invaluable assistance."

During the same battle the Russian gunboat *Bober* bombarded the Japanese left flank from Talienwan Bay, causing serious loss.

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ers and torpedo boats dragging for mines, which was opposed by the Japanese torpedo boats.

The Russian fleet continued on a southerly course until nearly sunset and then turned toward Port Arthur. The Japanese fleet had completed its concentration, and at about 9.30 p. m. the fourteenth torpedo-boat flotilla, followed by the fifth made an attack on the rear of the Russian fleet when the latter was about 5 miles from Port Arthur. The Russian vessels did not attempt to enter at night, but anchored just outside the harbor, where they were attacked by torpedo boats several times during the night.

The *Sevastopol* either struck a mine or was struck by a torpedo. The best evidence is that it was a torpedo fired from the *Shirakumo*, Lieutenant-Commander Wakabayashi commanding, which succeeded in approaching closely by making a detour under cover of Yenchang promontory.

Early the next morning all the Russian vessels, including the *Sevastopol*, steamed or were towed into the harbor.

The *Shirakumo* was struck by a shell that caused a fire, killed 3 men and wounded 1 officer and 2 men. The *Chidori* was struck in her aft engine room by a shell which did not explode. A cadet on board No. 53 was wounded. Nos. 64 and 66 were struck by shells, but not seriously injured.

On the night of June 27 the twelfth torpedo-boat flotilla, Lieutenant-Commander Yamada commanding, attacked and claimed to have sunk the Russian patrol ship at Port Arthur, and also a Russian destroyer in the ensuing fight. The loss of these vessels was not verified. The Japanese lost 14 killed and 3 wounded.

On June 30 a Russian torpedo-boat flotilla with the transport *Lena* made a reconnoissance of the port of Gensan, sank a Japanese steamer and sailing vessel and fired on the Japanese settlement and troops, wounding 2 Japanese and 2 Koreans. Some of the shells started conflagrations which were, however, soon extinguished.

On July 1, at 6.20 p. m., the Japanese Second Squadron, Vice-Admiral Kamimura commanding, sighted the Vladivostok squadron, Vice-Admiral Bezobrazov commanding, as it was about to pass south through the eastern channel of Tsushima Straits. The Russian squadron turned to the north-east, followed by the Japanese squadron, whose torpedo-boat

flotilla closed to within a distance of about 2 miles, and was fired on by the Russian vessels. At about 8.50 p. m. the Russian vessels extinguished all lights and eluded their pursuers.

On July 5 the Japanese gunboat *Kaimon* struck a Russian mine off Dalny and sank; her commander, Commander Takahashi, a paymaster, gunner, and 19 sailors were lost.

In the early morning of July 9 the sixth torpedo-boat flotilla under Lieutenant-Commander Uchida, approached the entrance of Port Arthur, and No. 58, Lieutenant Nakamuda commanding, discharged a torpedo, which was not effective, at the *Askold*. Nos. 58 and 59 of the Japanese flotilla each had 1 man wounded by the Russian fire.

On July 9, about 7 a. m., the Russian vessels *Bayan*, *Diana*, *Pallada*, *Poltava*, *Novik*, 2 gunboats, and 7 destroyers came out of Port Arthur, preceded by a number of vessels dragging for mines. The Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla fired on them to retard the searching for mines, and was followed by a portion of the Third Squadron which also exchanged shots with the *Bayan* about 2 p. m. About 4 p. m. the Russian vessels returned to the harbor. There was 1 sailor wounded on the Japanese destroyer *Asashio*.

In the early morning of July 11 the Japanese sixth torpedo-boat flotilla again approached the entrance to Port Arthur and endeavored to torpedo the Russian patrol boat. Nos. 57 and 59 both discharged torpedoes, but without effect.

On July 15 the *Bayan*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Reitzenstein, *Retvizan*, *Askold*, *Novik*, the gunboats *Otvazhni*, *Gremiashchi*, and *Gilyak*, and a torpedo-boat flotilla enfiladed the left of the Japanese line near Port Arthur and then returned to the harbor.

On July 20 the *Rossia*, *Gromoboi*, and *Rurik*, under Rear-Admiral Zhissen, passed through the Tsugaru Straits for the east coast of Japan to harass Japanese shipping, draw the blockading squadron away from Port Arthur, and thus allow the Russian squadron to quit Port Arthur and reach Vladivostok.

The raid resulted in considerable injury to the Japanese coasting trade. In addition, the German steamer *Arabia* was seized 100 miles off Yokohama on July 22, and sent as prize to Vladivostok on account of having in cargo contra-

band consisting of railway material and flour destined for Japan.

On July 23 the *Knight Commander*, an English ship, stopped after the Russian vessels had fired 4 guns. She was carrying to Japan 3,500 to 4,000 tons of cargo, mostly railway material. Stating that she was engaged in the transportation of contraband of war and that her coal capacity was so short they could not send her to Vladivostok without danger to themselves, the Russian took over her crew and papers and then sank her.

On July 24 the German steamer *Thea* was overhauled and sunk, being regarded by the Russians as a prize, as stipulated in the law.

On July 26 the *Bayan*, *Pallada*, and *Novik* opened fire against the left of the Japanese line near Port Arthur. The *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima*, *Chiyoda*, two other second-class cruisers, and a torpedo-boat flotilla approached the Russian ships, which, after a short engagement, returned to the harbor.

On July 30 the Russian Vladivostok squadron retired westward through the Tsugaru Straits, reporting they had seen at about 3 p. m. a cruiser, 6 torpedo boats, a sail ship, and a coast defense ship of the *Saiyen* type, that these ships were far back of the squadron and retired about 5 p. m.

During the raid the squadron sank the Japanese steamer *Rakashima Maru*, and the sailing vessels *Jizai*, *Fukushige*, *Hokusei*, and *Kyuhō*.

In the meantime the Russian volunteer fleet steamers *Petersburg* and *Smolensk* passed through the Bosphorus on July 4 and 6, respectively, were raised to the rank of Russian second-class cruisers, and searched several neutral vessels, including the British steamers *Malacca*, *Formosa*, and *Ardova*, and the German steamers *Prinz Heinrich*, *Scandia*, and *Halsatia*.

The *Malacca* was seized as prize on the claim that she was carrying war material. The British Government, however, stated such material belonged to itself. After diplomatic correspondence the *Malacca* was released and searches and seizures by the *Petersburg* and *Smolensk* ceased.

On July 24, at about 3 a. m., the fourteenth torpedo-boat flotilla and gunboats Nos. 10 and 11, commanded by Lieutenant Shozo Kuwajima and accompanied by torpedo boats

sent by the *Mikasa* and *Fuji*, attacked three Russian destroyers in Takhe Bay, where they were guarding the right flank of the Port Arthur defenses.

The torpedo boats sent from the battle ships torpedoed the *Burakov* and *Boevoi*. The *Burakov* was sunk and the *Boevoi* very seriously damaged, but managed to reach Port Arthur.

On July 26, while dragging for mines near Lungwangtang (Swansons Point), one of the Japanese gunboats got the clearing rope entangled in her propeller, began drifting toward Yenchang promontory, and was fired upon by the fortifications and attacked by one or more Russian torpedo boats that steamed up and discharged torpedoes. Commander Hirose, commanding the clearing party, approached on another gunboat and towed the disabled vessel out of danger. Commander Hirose, Lieutenant Kamura, and 9 men were wounded and 3 men were killed.

On July 26, while cruising off Port Arthur, the Japanese cruiser *Chiyoda* struck a mine, but was towed to Dalny.

On July 27, while returning to Port Arthur from a reconnaissance, the Russian cruiser *Bayan* struck a mine near the entrance, but was towed into the harbor.

On August 2 the Russian gunboat *Sivuch*, which had retired up the Liao River on the approach of the Japanese, was destroyed to prevent her falling into their hands.

During the afternoon of August 5 fourteen Russian destroyers emerged from Port Arthur and separated into three divisions; the first, of four vessels, steamed southwest; the second, of seven, steamed south; the third, of three, steamed toward Yenchang promontory. After an exchange of fire with two Japanese destroyers, *Akegono* and *Oboro*, commanded, respectively, by Commanders Kusumi Masao and Takemura Bungo, and the *Ikazuchi*, Commander Shinohara Rishichi, the Russian destroyers returned to the harbor. There were apparently no casualties on either side.

On August 9, 15 cm. shells from a Japanese shore battery struck both the *Retvizan* and *Peresviet* while at anchor in the west port. The former was damaged considerably, the latter but slightly. Both took part in the sortie of the following day.

At about 5 a. m., August 10, the Russian fleet of *Czarevich* (flagship of Rear Admiral Witgeft), *Retvizan*, *Pobieda*, *Peresviet* (flagship of Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomski, commanding battleship division), *Sevastopol*, *Poltava*, *Askold* (flagship of Rear Admiral Reitzenstein, commanding cruiser division), *Diana*, *Pallada*, *Novik*, 8 destroyers and the hospital ship *Mongolia*, began emerging from Port Arthur, all being out about 8 a. m.

The Japanese torpedo boats on watch about 6 miles out were soon reinforced, the *Yakuma*, *Kasagi*, *Takasago*, and *Chitose* appearing about 15 miles to the southwest; the *Mikasa*, *Asaki*, *Fujii*, and *Shikishima* appearing about 12 miles to the south and being joined by the *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* about 10 miles to the southeast. A little later the *Akashi*, *Suma*, *Izumi*, *Akitsushima*, *Yayeyama*, and *Asama* joined the other Japanese vessels.

The Russians claimed that the Japanese torpedo boats, of which a total of 30 took part in the engagement, steamed ahead of the Russian column sowing floating mines. The Japanese denied using any mines on this occasion.

After proceeding south about 10 miles the Russian fleet turned to the east and was attacked by the Japanese, about 1 p. m., at a point about 30 miles from Port Arthur. The Russian fleet then turned toward Shantung. The engagement continued intermittently until after sunset, being heaviest from about 4 to 4.30 p. m., and again from 7 to 8 p. m., by which time the range between the leading ships of the opposing fleets was reduced to about 5,000 yards.

At about 8 p. m. the steering gear of the *Czarevich* became disabled, causing the vessel to turn sharply to port. She was followed by the *Retvizan* and a portion of the other vessels. The cause of the *Czarevich* turning to port was soon discovered and considerable confusion resulted in the Russian fleet. During the confusion the Japanese vessels ranged ahead. The main portion of the Russian fleet, except the *Czarevich*, *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Novik*, turned to starboard and headed for Port Arthur, the vessels separating.

The Japanese suffered a loss of 70 killed, including 10 officers, and 158 wounded, including 13 officers. On August 12 Admiral Togo reported that the damage to his ships had been provisionally repaired.

The Russians lost 21 officers and 324 men killed and wounded. Among the killed was Admiral Witgeft, commanding the Russian fleet.

On August 11 the *Retvizan*, *Sevastopol*, *Peresviet*, *Poltava*, *Pobieda*, *Pallada*, and the hospital ship *Mongolia* returned to Port Arthur, the first four badly damaged. Three torpedo boats also returned to Port Arthur.

The *Czarevich* and 3 destroyers went to Kiao Chow; the *Askold* and the destroyer *Grozovoi* to Shanghai; the *Diana*, to Saigon; all were subsequently disarmed. One destroyer, the *Burni*, went ashore near Weihaiwei. The *Novik* went to Kiao Chow, but cleared from the port and endeavored to reach Vladivostok.

On the night of August 10 the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni* left Port Arthur for Chefoo with dispatches. She was discovered the next day by the Japanese destroyers *Asashio* and *Kasumi*, under Commander Fujimoto. At 3 a. m. on the 12th Lieutenant Terashima with a detail of 10 men was sent on board to inform the Russian commander that since he had been in the port more than twenty-four hours he must issue from the harbor or surrender. During the ensuing discussion the Russian commander gave orders to blow up the vessel, seized Lieutenant Terashima, and jumped overboard. There was a struggle between the Russian and Japanese sailors, an explosion occurred in the hold, and the vessel, which had been disarmed in part, was towed out of the harbor by the Japanese at 5.15 a. m.

A protest was lodged with the Chinese Government by Russia and China demanded the return of the *Ryeshitelni*. Japan declined to accede to the demand, claiming that the harbor of Chefoo was not properly neutral territory since the Russian consulate operated a system of wireless telegraphy with Port Arthur, that the harbor had been converted into belligerent territory by the entry of the *Ryeshitelni*, that the vessel had not been disarmed at the time of Lieutenant Terashima's visit, and that the crew of the *Ryeshitelni* began hostilities.

On August 11, while bombarding the left of the Japanese Third Army near Lungwantang, the Russian gunboats *Gilyak* and *Otvazhni* were attacked and driven back to Port Arthur by the Japanese gunboats *Maya* and *Akagi*.

On August 14 at dawn Vice-Admiral Kamimura, with the armored cruisers *Idzumo*, *Iwate*, *Azuma*, and *Tokiwa*, sighted the Vladivostok Squadron under Admiral Zhissen, and consisting of the *Rurik*, *Rossia*, and *Gromoboi*, about 20 miles off Ulsan, southeastern Korea, proceeding toward Port Arthur. The Russian fleet turned northward and firing began about 5.30 a. m. The *Rurik* was struck by a shell which wrecked the steering gear and left the vessel unmanageable. The other two vessels turned back several times to cover the *Rurik* and allow repair of her steering gear. The attempt failed, the *Rurik* began sinking by the stern, and the other two vessels steamed northward. The *Naniwa* and *Takashiko*, which had now arrived, continued the engagement with the *Rurik*, and Admiral Kamimura with the other vessels pursued the *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* for about two hours and then turned back.

In the meantime the *Rurik* had sunk and the survivors were being picked up by the *Naniwa* and *Takashiko*, assisted by the *Nitaka*, *Tsushima*, *Chiyoda*, and a torpedo boat flotilla, which had arrived on the scene. The *Idzumo* also returned in time to assist in the rescue.

Of the officers and crew of the *Rurik* 437 were picked up uninjured, 176 were picked up wounded. Her complement was 768. On the other two Russian vessels there were 140 killed and 313 wounded.

The Japanese casualties were 45 killed and 65 wounded. Admiral Kamimura reported the damage to his ships as slight. The *Iwate* went to Sasebo for repairs and replaced one of her heavy guns.

The *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* succeeded in reaching Vladivostok, although seriously injured. The *Rossia* was struck by 11 shells below and near the water line, the *Gromoboi* by 5. Each lost about half of its complement of officers and many sailors in killed and wounded.

On August 20 the *Novik*, which went to Kiao Chow after the naval engagement of August 10 and then sailed for Vladivostok, passing to the east of Japan, and the *Tsushima* engaged each other for about one hour near Korsakov, Sakhalin. After the engagement the *Novik* proceeded to the anchorage and the *Tsushima* drew off for repairs, having

been struck by a shell in the bunkers and so badly damaged as to list.

The *Chitose* arrived toward evening and on the 21st proceeded to Korsakov. The *Novik* was found beached and her crew was abandoning her. The *Chitose* fired on her for nearly an hour, approaching to about 2,500 meters.

A subsequent examination by the Japanese found the *Novik* listed to starboard about 30°, bow submerged except the fore deck, upper deck awash more than knee-deep.

On August 23 the *Sevastopol*, while outside the harbor bombarding the left flank of the Japanese Third Army, struck a mine and was towed back into Port Arthur.

On August 24 the Russian destroyer *Vunoslivni* struck a mine and sank about 2 miles off Laotiehshan; a second destroyer struck a mine about the same time but was towed back into Port Arthur.

On September 3 the Japanese destroyer *Hayatori*, while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur, struck a mine and sank.

On September 11 the Russian transport *Lena*, which had been converted into a cruiser with an armament of 23 guns and a complement of 16 officers and 488 men, under command of Captain Berlinski, entered San Francisco Harbor after thirty-one days out from Vladivostok. She was subsequently disarmed and her crew interned until the end of the war.

On September 18 the Japanese coast defense vessel *Heiyen* struck a mine in Pigeon Bay and sank; but 4 out of her complement of 289 were saved.

During the month of September the Japanese cruiser *Otawa*, 3,048 tons displacement, 18 guns armament, and maximum speed of 21 knots, was completed.

On the night of October 21 the Baltic Fleet, or Second Pacific Squadron, while passing over the Dogger Banks in the North Sea, fired on boats of the Hull fishing fleet, sinking the *Crane*, killing the captain and mate and wounding the remainder of the crew, 6 in number.

The Russian admiral reported he was attacked by two strange torpedo boats and that the firing was produced by such attack. The fishermen claimed no vessels other than

the Russian and fishing boats were in that vicinity. After several days of excited correspondence the two governments agreed to submit the matter to an international commission of inquiry composed of five naval officers of high rank.

The composition and organization of the Second Pacific Squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvenski, were as follows:

First battleship division: *Kniaz-Suvarov* (flying the flag of Admiral Rozhdestvenski, in immediate command of this division), *Emperor Alexander III*, *Borodino*, and *Orel*.

Second battleship division: *Oslabya* (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Felkersham, commanding the division), *Sissoi Veliki*, *Navarin*, and the armored cruiser *Admiral Nakhimov*.

Cruiser division: *Dmitri Donskoi* (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Enquist, in command of the division), *Aurora*, *Svietlana*, *Almaz*, *Zhemtchug*, *Kuban*, *Ural*, and *Terek*.

First flotilla of destroyers: (Captain Shamov in command) *Bodri*, *Buini*, *Bistri*, *Bezupreshchni*.

Second flotilla of destroyers: (Captain Baranov in command) *Bravi*, *Biedovi*, *Blestiashchi*.

Division of military transports and auxiliary ships.

Military transports: *Kamtchatka* (repair ship) and *Anadir*.

Auxiliary ships: *Korea*, *Malaya*, *Meteor* (condensing plant), *Kitai*, *Kniaz-Gortchakov*, *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, *Vladimir*, *Voronezh*, *Tambov*, *Yaroslav*, *Kiev* (flying the flag of Captain Radlov, in command of the division), and *Orel* (hospital ship).

The fleet proceeded in two sections, the first, under Rozhdestvenski and composed of the heavier draft vessels, proceeding via the Cape of Good Hope, the second, under Felkersham, proceeding via the Suez Canal, and rendezvoused at Nossi Be, northeast of Madagascar, where it was joined by a complementary division which passed the Suez Canal in January, 1905. This division, provisionally under the command of Captain Dobrotvorski, composed of the cruisers *Oleg*, *Izumrud*, *Don*, *Rion* (*Smolensk*), and *Dneiper* (*Petersburg*) and the destroyers *Grozni*, *Gromki*, *Prozorliivi*, *Pronzitelni*, and *Pritki*, was distributed among the divisions of the Second Squadron.

The transport *Irtish* passed through the Suez Canal on January 28, 1905, to join the Second Squadron.

Later the squadron was again reenforced in the neighborhood of Kamranh Bay, Cochin China, by the first division of the Third Squadron, which left Libau February 15, 1905, and was composed of *Emperor Nicolas I*, squadron battleship (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Nebogatov, in command of the division); *Admiral Seniavin*, *General-Admiral Aprazin*, *Admiral Ushakov* (armored guardships); *Vladimir-Monomach* (armored cruiser); *Russ* (sea tug); *Zenia* (repair ship); *Ocean* (transport); *Kostroma* (hospital ship).

On November 6, 1904, the Japanese gunboat *Atago* was wrecked on a submerged rock in the Gulf of Pechili.

On November 16 the Russian destroyer *Rastoropni* entered Chefoo with despatches from Port Arthur. The crew was landed and the vessel blown up by her commander.

On November 30 the Japanese cruiser *Saiyen* struck a mine, while cooperating with the Third Army at Port Arthur, and sank. Of her complement of 16 officers and 213 men, the commander, Captain Tajima, and 38 others were lost.

On December 12 the *Sevastopol*, which had anchored outside the harbor at Port Arthur, was attacked by Japanese torpedo boats. All other battleships and cruisers in Port Arthur had been so badly damaged, either by the Japanese heavy siege guns and naval batteries or intentionally by the Russians, as to be helpless. In the early morning of the 13th the attack was renewed, and one Japanese torpedo boat was struck by a shell and so badly damaged that she was towed away by one of her comrades. A third attack was made about 6 a. m. The torpedoes launched by the Japanese, while exploding, did not produce their full effect on account of torpedo nets and other defensive means employed by the *Sevastopol*. There were three Japanese casualties in the attack at 6 a. m., 3 torpedo boats receiving one shot each.

On December 12 the Japanese protected cruiser *Takasago* struck a mine off the entrance to Pechili Gulf and sank. But 133 of her complement of 500 were saved by the *Otawa*, which arrived shortly after the *Takasago* sank.

On December 15 the Japanese torpedo boats again attacked the *Sevastopol*, also the coast defense vessel *Otvazhni* and the torpedo-boat destroyers, losing 3 killed and 3 wounded. It was reported unofficially that the Japanese lost a torpedo boat in these attacks on the *Sevastopol*.

On the night of December 16 the Japanese torpedo boats torpedoed and destroyed a Russian destroyer near the *Sevastopol*.

On the 22d Admiral Togo reported that the *Sevastopol* was so badly damaged that she could not, under the conditions existing in Port Arthur, be repaired. On the same day he reported that he had arranged to withdraw the combined fleet from before Port Arthur, having arranged for a closer watch to prevent ships running the blockade and to watch the remnant of the Russian squadron, consisting of the *Otvazhni* and several torpedo-boat destroyers.

On January 2, 1905, four Russian destroyers, the *Skori*, *Stratni*, *Vlastni*, and *Serditi*, arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur, and were disarmed. Two others, the *Smirli* and *Boiki*, went to Kiao Chow, where they also were disarmed.

All war vessels remaining in the harbor were blown up by the Russians prior to capitulation. The *Sevastopol* and *Otvazhni* were towed into deep water and sunk.

About March 16, 1905, Admiral Rozhstvenski left Nossi Be and proceeded to Kamranh Bay; passing Singapore April 8 and arriving April 12. The length of his stay at the latter place was made the subject of a diplomatic protest by Japan to the French Government.

On April 22 he left Kamranh Bay with the greater part of his vessels, the remainder sailing on the 25th, and rendezvoused in the vicinity of Saddle Islands, off Shanghai, where he was joined on May 10 by Admiral Nebogatov's division, which had passed Port Said on March 24, and Singapore on May 5. Leaving at Saddle Islands and neighborhood the greater part of the transports and colliers with the converted cruisers *Don*, *Kuban*, *Terek*, *Rion* (*Smolensk*), and *Dneiper* (*Petersburg*), Admiral Rozhstvenski proceeded north with the following:

First battle-ship division: *Kniaz Suvarov* (flying the Admiral's flag), *Emperor Alexander III*, *Borodino*, and *Orel*.

Second battle-ship division: *Oslabya* (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Felkersham), *Sissoi Veliki*, *Navarin*, and *Admiral Nakhimov*.

Third battle-ship division: *Emperor Nicolas I* (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Nebogatov), *General-Admiral Aprarin*, *Admiral Seniavin*, and *Admiral Ushakov*.

Cruiser division: *Oleg* (flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Enquist), *Aurora*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Dmitri Donskoi*.

Light cruiser division; *Svietlana* (flying the flag of Captain Scheine), *Almaz*, *Ural*, *Zhemtchug*, and *Izumrud*.

The torpedo boats and destroyers: *Bodri*, *Buni*, *Bravi*, *Bezupreshchni*, *Blestiashchi*, *Bistri*, *Biedovi*, *Grozni*, and *Gromki*.

Transports: *Kamtchatka*, *Anadir*, *Irtish*, and *Korea*.

Sea tugs: *Russ* and *Swir*.

Hospital ships: *Orel* and *Kostroma*.

En route from Saddle Islands to the Sea of Japan the first and second divisions of the Russian fleet formed the starboard column, the third and fourth divisions formed the port column, the vessels of the light cruiser division were used as scouts, the transports, tugs, and hospital ships followed in and in rear of the interval between the columns.

On May 27, while approaching the eastern channel of the Straits of Korea, the Russian fleet detected, at about 7 a. m., off to the right, the *Izumi*; the *Dmitri Donskoi* fired on the *Izumi*, which returned the fire and vanished in the fog.

This vessel was the left wing scout of the inner cordon, consisting of the Third (Vice-Admiral Kataoka's cruiser) Squadron preceded by scouts. The first (battle ship) division, the second (armored cruiser) division, and the fourth (Vice-Admiral Uryu's detachment) division, because of the receipt of a wireless message from one of the advanced scouts, the *Shinano Maru*, at 5 a. m., of the approach and course of the Russian fleet, rendezvoused with the torpedo-boat flotillas, about noon, at a point about 10 miles north of Okinoshima.

At this time the paper organization of the Japanese fleet was as follows:

Commander of fleet and First Squadron, Admiral Togo, with Vice-Admiral Kato as chief of staff. The First Squadron contained the first and third divisions:

The first division, Vice-Admiral Misu, contained the battle-ships *Mikasa*, *Shikishima*, *Fuji*, *Asahi*, and the armored cruisers *Kasuga* and *Nishin*.

The third division, Vice-Admiral Dewa, contained the protected cruisers *Kasagi*, *Chitose*, *Niitaka*, *Otawa*, and

Tatsuta. It seems to have acted more or less independently of the First Squadron and was called the Dewa Detachment.

The Second Squadron, Vice-Admiral Kaminura, contained the second and fourth divisions:

The second division, Rear-Admiral Shimamura, contained the armored cruisers *Idzumo*, *Adzuma*, *Tokiwa*, *Yakumo*, *Asama*, and *Iwate*.

The fourth division, Vice-Admiral Uryu, contained the protected cruisers *Naniwa*, *Takashiho*, *Tsushima*, *Akashi*, and *Chihaya*.

The Third Squadron, Vice-Admiral Kataoka, contained the fifth and sixth divisions:

The fifth division, Rear-Admiral Takeomi, contained the armored cruiser *Chiyoda*, the protected cruisers *Itsukushima*, *Matsushima*, and *Hashidate*, and the coast-defense ship *Chinyen*.

The sixth division, Rear-Admiral Togo, contained the protected cruisers *Izumi*, *Akitsushima*, *Suma*, and *Yayeyama*. It seems to have operated more or less independently of the Third Squadron and was called the Togo Detachment.

There was a seventh division, Rear-Admiral Yamada, containing the coast-defense ship *Fusoo*, and the gunboats *Banjo*, *Chiokai*, *Uji*, *Maya*, *Tsukushi*, *Akagi*, and *Sumida*.

There were 21 destroyers divided into five divisions, the division commanders being Captains Fujimoto and Yajima and Commanders Yoshijima, Suzuki, and Hirose.

There were in the neighborhood of 60 torpedo boats, usually in groups of four, whose commanders were Lieutenants Fukuda, Kawase, Fusimota, Otaki, Wakagagashi, Aoyama, Kawada, Seko, Kondo, Matsuoka, Kubo, Ogawa, Sakamoto, Narutomi, Wada, Ibari, and Otaki.

There was also a special squadron, Rear-Admiral Ogura, containing the following auxiliary cruisers that had been called in from the merchant marine: *America Maru*, *Nippon Maru*, *Hongkong Maru*, *Yawata Maru*, *Shinano Maru*, *Ringo Maru*, *Sado Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, *Taichin Maru*, *Daijin Maru*, *Haijo Maru*, *Heijo Maru*, *Manshu Maru*, *Koryo Maru*, and *Kasuga Maru*.

Shortly after 10 a. m. the Russians saw off to the westward Vice-Admiral Dewa's detachment sailing toward the entrance

of the strait as though to intersect the course of the Russian fleet. Shortly after 11 a. m. Felkersham's division opened fire against these vessels, which went about and disappeared in the fog.

At 1.20 p. m. the Russians again saw to port some of the vessels of the Kataoka squadron and Dewa and Togo detachments, now sailing northeast to effect a junction with the main Japanese fleet near Okinoshima.

The Russian fleet had approached the straits in two columns, but at 11.40 a. m. formed into single column, the first battleship division leading and followed by the second and third battleship divisions and then the cruiser division, while to the right were the transports and scouts accompanied by the light cruiser division. At noon the course was changed to north 23° east and the leading division fell off a little to starboard and then held itself in column.

At 1.40 p. m. the Russians sighted the Japanese main fleet. At 2.05 p. m. the leading Japanese vessel turned to port and the first division, followed by the second, advanced obliquely against the head of the Russian column. The Third Squadron and the Dewa and the Togo detachments, which had now reached the Japanese main fleet, steamed south to attack the Russian rear.

The sky was clear, the horizon foggy, a moderately strong breeze was blowing from the southwest, and the sea was sufficiently high to interfere with the maneuvers of the torpedo boats.

At 2.08 p. m. the Russians at 8,500 meters opened fire, which was returned a little later by the Japanese when the range had been reduced to 6,000 meters.

The Russian transports fell off to starboard, leaving the cruisers on their left and the scouts behind them. The head of the Russian column gradually fell off to starboard, thus causing the fleet to maneuver on the arc of a circle within which were the transports and destroyers.

The second Japanese division came on to the arc of the outer circle on which their first division was maneuvering and with it concentrated their fire on the leading Russian vessels and those flying Admirals' flags, using high explosive shells at first and then armor-piercing projectiles.

At 3.10 p. m. the *Oslabya* turned turtle and sank. The greater part of the officers and crew were taken off by destroyers, before the vessel sank.

The *Kniaz Suvarov* was unmanageable at this time, and in endeavoring to protect this vessel the other Russian vessels fell into more or less confusion. The Japanese first division had by this time forged ahead of the Russian column, led by the *Borodino*, heading nearly southeast. Thinking the Russian vessels had headed north to pass in rear of the second division, the vessels of the first division turned 16 points to the left and steamed nearly northwest, the *Nisshin* leading. The second division also went about and followed the first division.

Up to this time the most important damage to the Japanese fleet had been inflicted on the *Asama*, which was compelled to leave the line of battle by injuries to the steering gear and the entrance of water. After effecting temporary repairs the *Asama* rejoined the firing line.

The *Shiranui*, of the Hirose flotilla, and the *Asahiwo*, of the Suzuki flotilla, were both severely injured while attempting to torpedo the *Kniaz Suvarov* at about 3.40 and 4.55 p. m., respectively, but were saved from sinking. One of the torpedoes discharged in the latter attack struck the *Suvarov* on the port side near the stern, causing a list of about 10°.

The *Suvarov* was, however, in a helpless condition before this attack. Admiral Rozhdevenski, wounded, and some of the members of his staff were transferred about 3.30 p. m. to the *Buini*, one of the boats which had received the crew of the *Oslabya*. The command of the fleet was then transferred to Vice-Admiral Nebogatov.

At about 4.40 p. m., having again gone about and while steaming nearly southeast, the Japanese first and second divisions lost sight of the Russian armored vessels and steamed south, the second division leading, firing on special service vessels and scouts. At 5.30 p. m. the first division went about and steamed north, while the second division steamed to the southwest and took part in the action against the Russian cruiser squadrons and service ships.

About 5.40 p. m. the first division sank the *Ural*, continued northward and came into action against six of the Russian armor clads steaming to the northeast. The first division,

steaming parallel to and faster than these vessels, caused the latter to gradually turn to the north and then to the north-west, and nearly west, the *Borodino* leading.

To the left of the Russian armor clads were the *Oleg*, *Aurora*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, and *Vladimir Monomach*; to the left of these were the remaining transports escorted by the *Sviatlana* and *Almaz*; the destroyers, the *Zhemtchug*, and the *Izumrud* were still farther to the left.

About 7.20 p. m. the *Borodino*, on which a serious fire had broken out, settled to starboard and sank, apparently from the explosion of the magazine. About the same time the *Alexander III*, which had been compelled to leave the line of battle some time before, also sank.

At sunset, about 7.35 p. m., the Japanese first division drew off to the east to allow the torpedo-boat flotillas, which were approaching from three sides, to attack during the night.

During this time the cruiser squadron and special-service ships of the Russians had been engaged with that portion of the Japanese fleet which had steamed south on receipt of the battle orders at 2 p. m. The Dewa and the Uryu detachments, keeping in touch, at 2.45 p. m. opened fire against the Russian cruiser squadron while steaming parallel to and in the opposite direction, made a detour across the rear and steamed parallel to and in the same direction as the Russian vessels. This maneuver was repeated several times.

About 4.20 p. m. the Uryu detachment sank the *Irtish* and a little later disabled the *Kamtchatka*. At about this time the Third Squadron joined the Dewa and the Uryu detachments in the attack.

At 4.40 p. m. four Russian armor clads joined from the north with the cruiser squadron and with it inflicted considerable damage on the Japanese vessels.

Vice-Admiral Dewa had at that time transferred to Vice-Admiral Uryu all his vessels except the *Kasagi* and the *Chitose*, and with these two vessels ran into the quiet waters of Aburadani Bay. Vice-Admiral Dewa came out the same evening on the *Chitose*, but the *Kasagi* was too badly damaged to take any part in the fighting on the next day.

At 5.10 p. m. the *Naniwa*, flagship of the Uryu detachment, was hit below the water line and compelled to retire for repairs.

At 5.30 p. m. the Japanese second division joined in this attack on the Russian cruiser squadron and four armor clads which had joined at 4.40 p. m.

During this fighting the Dewa and Uryu detachments concentrated their fire principally on the transports, the *Svietlana*, the *Almaz*, and the *Ural*. The crew of the *Ural* was by order from the *Svietlana* transferred to the *Korea* prior to the sinking of the *Ural* by the first division at 5.40 p. m.

The *Svietlana*, struck below the water line, fell out of the line but subsequently regained her place. The *Dmitri Donskoi* and *Vladimir Monomach* several times left the line to protect the transports.

As the cruiser squadron continued to give way it uncovered the *Kniaz Suvarov* and the repair ship *Kamtchatka*, both disabled. The Togo detachment sank the *Kamtchatka* at 7.10 p. m., and the Fujimoto destroyer flotilla twice torpedoed the *Suvarov*, which sank at 7.20 p. m.

About this time the Japanese squadrons and detachments received the wireless message from the *Tatsuta* giving Admiral Togo's order to assemble at Ullondo Island, and steamed away to the northeast.

At the time of withdrawal of the various Japanese squadrons the course of the Russian fleet was north 23° west. The various Japanese torpedo-boat flotillas which had rendezvoused in Miura Bay (Tsushima) prior to the engagement, taking shelter from the high sea, attacked the Russian vessels at 8.15 p. m., the Fujimoto destroyer flotilla against the head of the armor-clad column from the north, the Yajima destroyer flotilla and the Kawase torpedo-boat flotilla from the northeast, the Yoshijima destroyer flotilla against the rear from the east, the Hirose (Juntaro) destroyer flotilla from the southeast. The torpedo-boat flotillas under Fukuda, Otaki, Kondo, Aoyama, and Kawada pursued from the south both the armor-clad column and the cruisers steaming parallel with and to the left rear of the armor clads.

On the approach of the flotillas the Russian armor clads turned 8 points to port, so as to lessen the distance separating them from the cruisers. The latter also turned to port and the *Oleg*, *Aurora*, and *Zhemtchug* continued to the south, while the others, with the armor clads, again turned to port and proceeded in an eastern direction.

The fire of the flotillas was aided by the fact that their approach compelled the Russian vessels to use their searchlights, thus betraying their location and facilitating the use of the searchlights of the flotillas.

The *Sissoi Veliki*, *Admiral Nakhimov*, and *Vladimir Monomach* were torpedoed and rendered helpless. On the side of the Japanese, torpedo boat No. 69 (commander's boat) of the Fukuda flotilla, No. 34 (commander's boat) of the Aoyama flotilla, and No. 35 of the Kawada flotilla, were sunk by gun fire; their crews were saved by their companion boats, the *Karigane*, No. 31, No. 62, and others. The destroyers *Harusame*, *Akatsuki*, *Ikazuchi*, and *Yugiri* and torpedo boats *Sagi*, Nos. 33 and 68 were so badly damaged by gun fire and collisions that they were temporarily compelled to withdraw from the fight.

At 2 a. m. on the 28th the Suzuki flotilla torpedoed and sank the *Navarin*.

At dawn on the 28th the Japanese first and second divisions were about 20 miles south of Ullondo Island when the Third Squadron, from a point about 60 miles farther south, reported the presence of Russian ships to the east. These ships proved to be the battle ships *Orel* and *Emperor Nicolas I*, the coast-defense ships *General-Admiral Apraxin* and *Admiral Seniavin*, and the cruiser *Izumrud*, Admiral Nebogatov commanding. The first and second divisions approached from the west; the Third Squadron and the Uryu detachment approached from the south. At 10.30 a. m. the Russian vessels were surrounded at a point 8 miles south of Takeshima (Liancourt Rocks). The *Izumrud* escaped; the others surrendered. The *Orel* was taken to Maizuru, the *Nicolas I*, *Apraxin*, and *Seniavin* to Sasebo. The four vessels in the order given were renamed *Iwami*, *Iki*, *Okinoshima*, and *Minoshima*.

The *Izumrud*, after escaping, proceeded north, and at 1.30 a. m. on May 30, while entering Vladimir Bay, ran on a reef, where she was blown up by her commander, Captain Versen, after the crew had landed.

At 7 a. m., while proceeding northward, the Uryu detachment discovered the *Svietlana* and the destroyer *Bistri* off to the west. A section containing the *Otawa* and *Nitaka*, under command of Captain Arima, was sent in pursuit and an engagement ensued, lasting about one hour. At 11.06 a. m.

the *Svietlana* sank off Chekuryon Bay. The *Niitaka*, in cooperation with the destroyer *Murakumo*, continued in pursuit of the *Bistri*, which ran aground and was destroyed in a small bay about 5 miles north of Chekuryon Bay.

The survivors from the two Russian vessels were taken on board the Japanese special service ships *America Maru* and *Kasuga Maru*.

The Japanese destroyer *Shiranui* and the special service ship *Sado Maru*, at a point about 5 miles east of Kotosaki, Tsushima, discovered the *Admiral Nakhimov* at 5.30 a. m. on May 28, and a little later the *Vladimir Monomach*, both in a sinking condition. After the crews had been removed the vessels sank, about 10 a. m.

The *Gromki* appeared in this neighborhood, was pursued by the *Shiranui* and torpedo boat No. 63, and captured off Ulsan in a sinking condition at 11.30 a. m. She sank at 12.43 p. m., the crew having been previously removed.

The special-service ships *Shinano Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, and *Yawata Maru*, at a point about 30 miles northeast of Karaski, Tsushima, discovered the *Sissoi Veliki* in a sinking condition. The vessel sank at 11.05 a. m., the survivors being rescued.

The *Admiral Ushakov* was pursued from near the place of Admiral Nebogatov's surrender by the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* and sunk a little after 5 p. m.; about 300 survivors were rescued.

The *Dmitri Donskoi*, steaming north, was discovered and followed by the *Uryu* detachment at 5 p. m. She was headed at a point some 30 miles south of Ullondo Island at 7 p. m. by the *Otawa*, the *Niitaka*, and the destroyers *Asagiri*, *Shirakumo*, and *Fubuki*. The firing continued until dark, when the destroyers attacked. Although seriously damaged, the *Dmitri Donskoi* escaped from her pursuers. Toward morning of the 29th her crew was landed on Ullondo Island and the vessel sunk by opening the Kingston valves. The survivors were taken on board the *Kasuga* and *Fubuki*.

The *Buini*, after having transferred Admiral Rozhdestvenski and staff to the *Biedovi*, and about 200 survivors of the *Oslabya* to the *Dmitri Donskoi*, sank.

The *Biedovi*, with Admiral Rozhdestvenski and staff, was captured by the destroyers *Sazanami* and *Kagero* about 40 miles southwest of Ullondo Island about 4.45 p. m.

Of the remaining Russian torpedo boats the *Grozni* reached Vladivostok on May 29, the *Bravi* on the 31st. The *Bodri* and *Blestiashchi* escaped south in company. About 5 a. m. May 28, the crew of the *Blestiashchi*, which was no longer manageable, was transferred to the *Bodri* and the former vessel sunk by opening the Kingston valves. The *Bodri*, after exhausting her water and fuel, was picked up in latitude 32° 22' N., longitude 112° 42' E., by the British merchant vessel *Kueling* and towed into Wusung, where she was interned. The *Bezupreshchni* was missing.

The *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Zhemtchug*, Rear Admiral Enquist commanding, arrived on June 3 at Manila, where they were interned.

The *Almaz* reached Vladivostok on May 29.

The transport *Korea* and the sea tug *Swir* reached Wusung on May 30, and were interned, as were six other transports that had gone into that port from the vicinity of Saddle Islands.

The *Anadir* escaped and on June 28 arrived at Diego Suarez with a portion of the survivors of the *Ural*.

The *Kostroma* and *Orel* were taken to Sasebo by the Japanese on suspicion of violation of some of the provisions of The Hague Conference. The first was afterwards released, the second was confiscated.

The Russian casualties were 191 officers and 4,500 men killed and wounded and 6,143 captured.

The Japanese reported their total casualties for this engagement as 116 officers and men killed, 538 wounded; their total naval casualties for the war, 221 officers and 1,782 men killed, 170 officers and 1,497 men wounded, making a total of 2,003 killed and 1,667 wounded.

Early in June the *Dneiper* (*Petersburg*) transferred to the Dutch steamer *Flores* in the Straits of Malacca 41 of the Chinese crew and the mails of the British steamer *S. Kilda*, captured by the *Dneiper* with contraband on board in the China Sea on June 4 and sunk the next day. The European officers of the ship were retained by the *Dneiper*.

On June 5 the *Terek* sank the British vessel *Ikhona* about 150 miles north of Hongkong, transferring the crew to the Dutch vessel *Perlak*.

On June 22 the *Terek* similarly sank the Danish vessel *Princess Marie*. A few days later the *Terek* was disarmed and interned at Batavia.

On May 30 the *Don* sank the German steamer *Tetartos* in the North China Sea on the charge of carrying contraband, consisting of railroad timber and sleepers. The crew of the *Tetartos* was landed at Batavia.

OPERATIONS IN KOREA AND SAKHALIN.

In Korea the Japanese, early in 1905, began the concentration of the Sixth Army under General Hasegawa. The principal forces landed at Gensan and operated north along the coast in the direction of and against the Russian Vladivostok army under General Kasbeck, that had sent expeditions into and occupied northern Korea.

By June the advance of General Hasegawa was in contact with the Russian forces and several engagements of greater or less severity, none of which reached a magnitude to merit the designation of battle, occurred. On July 24 the Japanese dislodged the Russians from and occupied Puryang and Puku. The advent of the rainy season and the sessions of the peace conference at Portsmouth suspended serious operations on the part of these two opposing armies.

On July 7 another Japanese force landed near Korsakovsk, capital of Sakhalin, and occupied the town, the Russian garrison withdrawing after having blown up the coast-defense guns and burned the government buildings. General Hareguchi commanded the Japanese forces operating in this region; General Liapunov commanded the Russian troops.

With the aid of the fleet and transports, the Japanese proceeded to various points on the island, overpowered the small Russian garrisons, and occupied the important villages without any very serious engagements. The bulk of the Russian garrison, 70 officers and 3,200 men, surrendered July 31. The final skirmish did not take place until September 1, 1905, but four days before the treaty of peace was signed.

PORTSMOUTH CONFERENCE.

On the initiative of President Roosevelt, plenipotentiaries were appointed by the two nations, Baron Komuro and Mr. Takahira by Japan, Count Witte and Baron Rosen by Russia, to meet and discuss terms of peace.

The conference assembled at Portsmouth, N. H., August 29. The treaty was signed September 5 and ratifications were exchanged November 25, 1905.

By the terms of the treaty Russia recognized the paramount interest of Japan in Korea, transferred to Japan the Chinese East Siberian Railway south of Changchun (Kuanchengtzu), that part of Sakhalin south of fiftieth parallel, and the Russian Liaotung lease, covering an area of about 500 square miles, containing Port Arthur and Dalny (Tairen). Japanese subjects were granted certain fishing privileges along the Siberian littoral. Manchuria was returned to China, and the troops of Russia and Japan, in excess of 15 men per kilometer of railway as guards for the same, were to be withdrawn within eighteen months.

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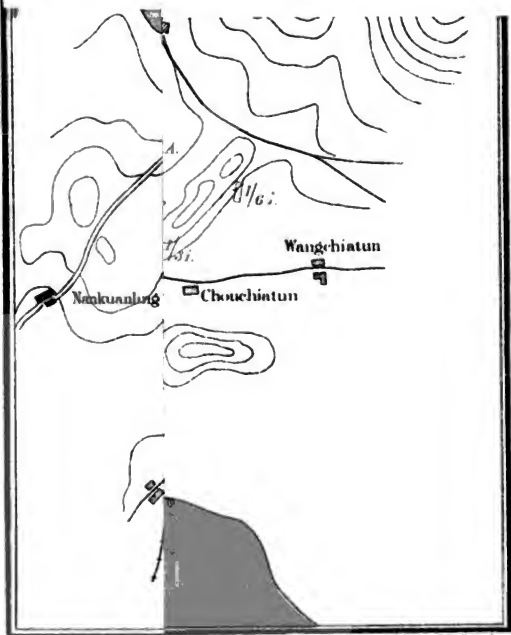
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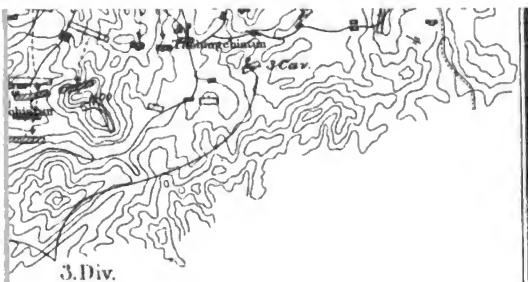
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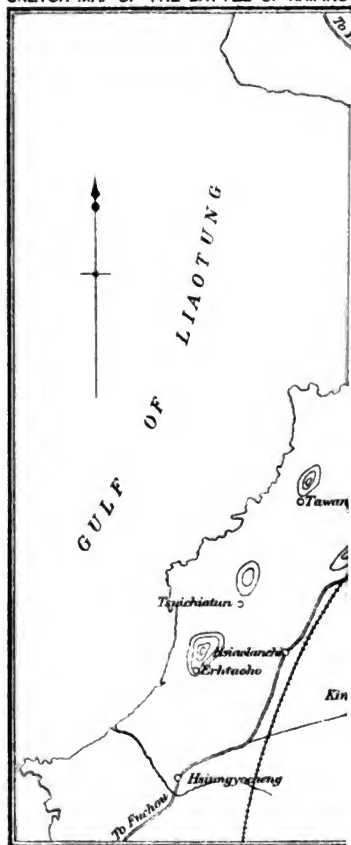
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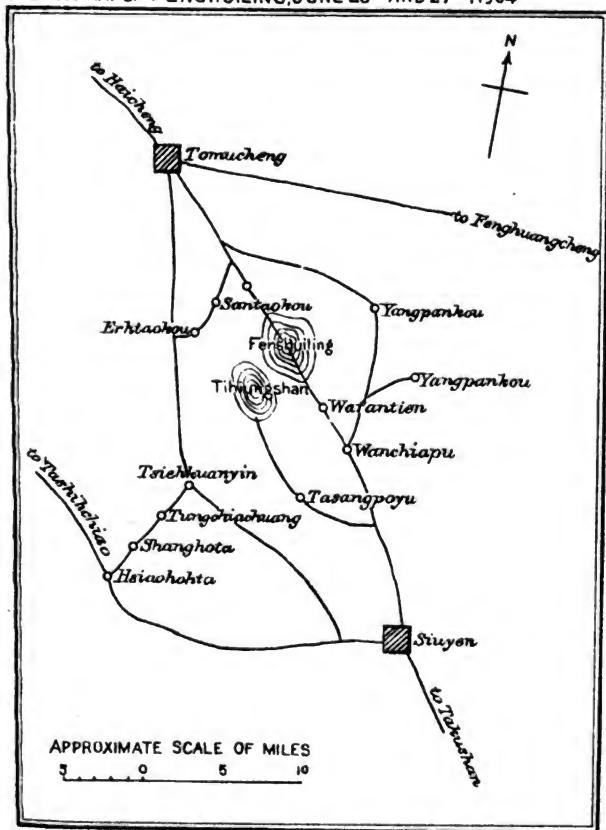


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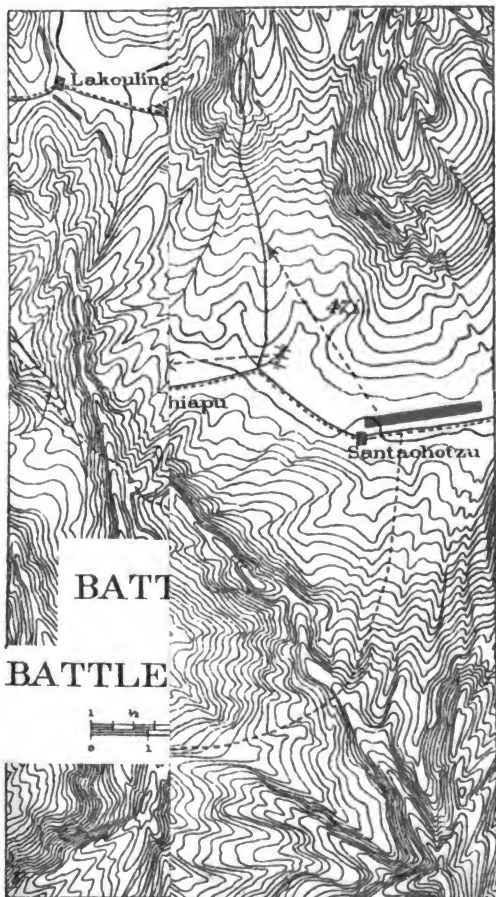
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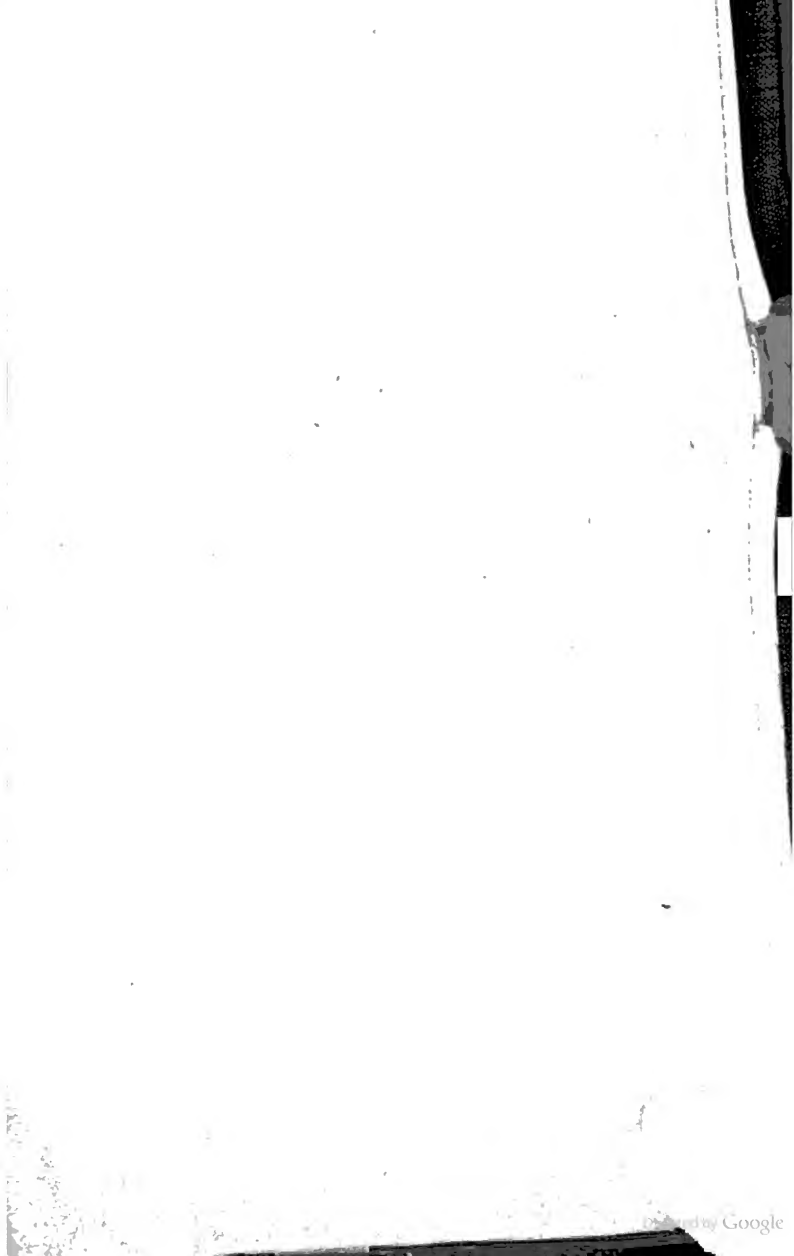
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